

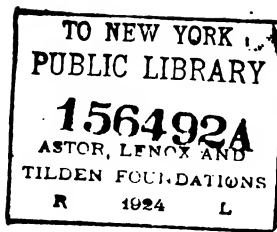
COMPILED LAW  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE  
OF  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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REVISION OF A. L. 5873, A. D. 1873, WITH AMENDMENTS, TO AND INCLUDING  
A. L. 5886, A. D. 1886.



DETROIT:  
FREE PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.  
1886.



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# PREFACE.

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R. W. Bro. Foster Pratt, in the preface to the original compilation, said:

"The recent and thorough revision, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan, of the Constitutional and Statutory Law of its Masonic Jurisdiction, makes the following compilation a great convenience, if not a necessity, to all Lodges and Brethren that wish to study its provisions.

"The first place in the volume—the place of honor—has been assigned to the 'Ancient Charges and Regulations,' not because they are, in form, binding on us, but because they are universally recognized as the beginning and basis of all the 'written law' of the Craft; and also because they embody many of those 'Ancient Landmarks' which give 'metes and bounds' to the Rules and Regulations of Symbolic Masonry.

"The careful and thoughtful Masonic student, that delves in the 'rubbish' of this Ancient Law, will find the 'Landmark' embedded, not in the surface *debris* of its forms and details, but deep down in the sub-soil of its fundamental principles. For Masonry, like the man who cultivates it, has outgrown the *swaddling clothes* and the *feebleness* of infancy; but, like the man, too, it preserves every original and essential *limb*, and *organ*, and *function*; and, though greatly differing in development and power, the infant and the man are identical. It is also true, that the essential elements of Masonry, like those of a true Mason, are not to be found in drapery, manners and customs, the fashion of which may change, but in its physical, mental and moral attributes which, (except as increased by growth,) are unchangeable, and which, by its inherent vitality and generative power, are propagated from generation to generation. The unchangeable 'Landmarks' of Masonry, too, like the attributes of a true Mason, are external and internal—written and unwritten—of which the internal or unwritten are the more important, and are to be learned and observed only in secret; while the external or written, which relate wholly to its organic form and visible functions, are those by which the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of the Craft are bound to be governed and guided. These written 'Landmarks' are few in number, simple in form, broad in their scope, and relate wholly to the essential externals of Masonry; even the written Law of our Jurisdiction, with all its complexity of detail, is but the varied expression of one of these comprehensive principles, which, like a 'Corner Stone,' determines the bearings and form of the entire structure. This underlying principle of our Masonic law may be thus formulated:

"It is the right of the Lodge to make and regulate Masons, subject only to the power of Grand Lodge, limited by Landmarks, to make and regulate Lodges.

"Of the relative importance of the different departments of our Law, it may be well to say: that, while the *Constitution* and *By-Laws* of Grand Lodge, which

declare its organic structure and define its functions, are fundamental and worthy of careful scrutiny and observation, the *Regulations of Chartered Lodges* are of vital importance to the Craft; if carefully studied, thoroughly understood and faithfully observed, they will exert a powerful influence in purifying, elevating and preserving the Masonry of this Grand Jurisdiction. The *Penal Code* is, (as it was intended to be,) but a *summary* of the Law of Masonic Trials. It is simple and elementary in form, that it may be the more easily understood by those who, without experience, find themselves compelled to conduct a trial.

"No one will presume to say that the Masonic Law of this Grand Jurisdiction, as now revised and compiled, is perfect. Perfection cannot be inscribed on anything of human origin. But the Masons of Michigan may congratulate themselves on the solidity, symmetry and harmony that now characterize, in a high degree, the body of their Law. If, with true Masonic 'freedom, fervency and zeal,' we study and obey it, we shall, from time to time, be able to eliminate its defects and enhance its merits, until it shall stand, as all Masonic structures should, the unmistakable exponent of 'Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.'"

This language is equally applicable to this compilation, which is simply the revision adopted in 1873, with such amendments as have been since enacted.

Grand Lodge has included herein a classified synopsis of approved decisions and rulings in appealed cases. It must be remembered that this addition is but a digest, and where possible the full text of the decision or ruling, as it appears in the proceedings to which reference is made, should be examined. This digest embraces all approved decisions and all rulings of the Grand Lodge since 1850, when decisions were first reported to Grand Lodge. But few questions can arise which have not been ruled upon and reported herein. Masters should thoroughly familiarize themselves with both statutes and decisions. In the matter of Lodge trials the endeavor should be to avoid error. When charges are received hasty action is unnecessary. If questions are raised with reference to jurisdiction or regularity, Masters should take time to consider them, so that if the charges are irregular, or the Lodge is without jurisdiction, the necessary amendments may be made, or the work and worry of a Lodge trial may be avoided.

The exercise of care will not only prevent improper persecutions, but it will encourage and promote proper disciplinary measures.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM P. INNES,

*Grand Secretary.*

GRAND RAPIDS, March 18, A. L. 5886.



THE  
CHARGES  
OF A  
FREE-MASON,

EXTRACTED FROM

*The ancient Records of Lodges beyond the Sea, and of those in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the use of the Lodges in London. To be read at the making of New Brethren, or when the Master shall order it.*

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THE GENERAL HEADS, viz.:

- I. Of God and Religion.
- II. Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.
- III. Of Lodges.
- IV. Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.
- V. Of the Management of the Craft in working.
- VI. Of Behavior, viz.:
  1. In the Lodge while constituted.
  2. After the Lodge is over and the Brethren not gone.
  3. When Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge.
  4. In Presence of Strangers not M<sup>a</sup>sons.
  5. At Home and in the Neighborhood.
  6. Towards a strange Brother.

### I. *Concerning God and Religion.*

A Mason is oblig'd, by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient Times Masons were charg'd in every Country to be of the Religion of that Country or Nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all Men agree, leaving their particular Opinions to themselves; that is, to be good Men and true, or Men of Honor and Honesty, by whatever Denominations or Persuasions they may be distinguish'd; whereby Masonry becomes the Center of Union, and the Means of conciliating true Friendship among Persons that must have remain'd at a perpetual Distance.

### II. *Of the Civil Magistrate, supreme and subordinate.*

A Mason is a peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers, wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concern'd in Plots and Conspiracies against the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior Magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by War, Bloodshed, and Confusion, so ancient Kings and Princes have been much dispos'd to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their Peaceableness and Loyalty, whereby they practically answer'd the Cavils of their Adversaries, and promoted the Honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourish'd in Times of Peace. So that if a Brother should be a Rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanc'd in his Rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy Man; and, if convicted of no other Crime, though the Loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his Rebellion, and give no Umbrage or Ground of political Jealousy to the Government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his Relation to it remains indefeasible.

### III. *Of Lodges.*

A Lodge is a Place where Masons assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organiz'd Society of Masons, is call'd a Lodge, and every Brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-Laws and the General Regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annex'd. In ancient Times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warn'd to appear at it, without incurring a severe Censure, until it appear'd to the Master and Wardens that pure Necessity hinder'd him.

The Persons admitted Members of a Lodge must be good and true Men, free-born, and of mature and discreet Age, no Bondmen, no Women, no immoral or scandalous Men, but of good Report.

#### IV. *Of Masters, Wardens, Fellows and Apprentices.*

All Preferment among Masons is grounded upon real Worth and personal Merit only; that so the Lords may be well served, the Brethren not put to Shame, nor the Royal Craft despis'd: Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by Seniority, but for his Merit. It is impossible to describe these things in Writing, and every Brother must attend in his Place, and learn them in a Way peculiar to this Fraternity: Only Candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice unless he has sufficient Employment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the Art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a Fellow-Craft in due Time, even after he has served such a Term of Years as the Custom of the Country directs; and that he should be descended of honest Parents; that so, when otherwise qualify'd, he may arrive to the Honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the Lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the Lodges, according to his Merit.

No Brother can be a Warden until he has pass'd the part of a Fellow-Craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master unless he has been a Fellow-Craft before his Election, who is also to be nobly born, or a Gentleman of the best Fashion, or some eminent Scholar, or some curious Architect, or other Artist, descended of honest Parents, and who is of singular great Merit in the Opinion of the Lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honorable Discharge of his Office, the Grand Master has the Power to chuse his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the Privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his Principal, should act, unless the said Principal be present, or interpose his Authority by a Letter.

These Rules and Governors, supreme and subordinate, of the ancient Lodge, are to be obey'd in their respective Stations by all the Brethren, according to the old Charges and Regulations, with all Humility, Reverence, Love and Alacrity.

#### V. *Of the Management of the Craft in Working.*

All Masons shall work honestly on working Days, that they may live creditably on holy Days; and the time appointed by the Law of the Land, or confirm'd by Custom, shall be observ'd.

The most expert of the Fellow-Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's Work; who is to be call'd Master by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill Language, and to call each other by no disobliging Name, but Brother or Fellow; and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of Cunning, shall undertake the Lord's Work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his Goods as if they were his own; nor to give more Wages to any Brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons receiving their Wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord and honestly finish their Work, whether Task or Journey; nor put the Work to Task that hath been accustom'd to Journey.

None shall discover Envy at the Prosperity of a Brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his Work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's Work so much to the Lord's Profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the Designs and Draughts of him that began it.

When a Fellow-Craftsman is chosen Warden of the Work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the Work in the Master's Absence to the Lord's Profit; and his Brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employ'd shall meekly receive their Wages without Murmuring or Mutiny, and not desert the Master till the Work is finish'd.

A younger Brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spolling the Materials for want of Judgment, and for encreasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the Tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No Labourer shall be employ'd in the proper Work of Masonry; nor shall Free Masons work with those that are not free, without an urgent Necessity; nor shall they teach Laborers and unaccepted Masons as they should teach a Brother or Fellow.

## VI. *Of Behavior.*

### 1. IN THE LODGE WHILE CONSTITUTED.

You are not to hold private Committees, or separate Conversation without Leave from the Master, nor to talk of any thing impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any Brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecom-

ing Language upon any Pretense whatsoever; but to pay due Reverence to your Master, Wardens and Fellows, and put them to Worship.

If any Complaint be brought, the Brother found guilty shall stand to the Award and Determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent Judges of all such Controversies, (unless you carry it by Appeal to the Grand Lodge) and to whom they ought to be referr'd, unless a Lord's Work be hinder'd the mean while, in which Case a particular Reference may be made; but you must never go to Law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the Lodge.

2. BEHAVIOR AFTER THE LODGE IS OVER AND THE BRETHREN NOT GONE.

You may enjoy yourself with innocent Mirth, treating one another according to Ability, but avoiding all Excess, or forcing any Brother to eat or drink beyond his Inclination, or hindering him from going when his Occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free Conversation; for that would blast our Harmony, and defeat our laudable Purposes. Therefore no private Piques or Quarrels must be brought within the Door of the Lodge, far less any Quarrels about Religion, or Nations, or State Policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholick Religion above mention'd; we are also of all Nations, Tongues, Kindreds, and Languages, and are resolv'd against all Politics, as what never yet conduc'd to the Welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This Charge has been always strictly enjoin'd and observ'd; but especially ever since the Reformation in Britain, or the Dissent and Secession of these Nations from the Communion of Rome.

3. BEHAVIOR WHEN BRETHREN MEET WITHOUT STRANGERS, BUT NOT IN A LODGE FORMED.

You are to salute one another in a courteous Manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other Brother, freely giving mutual Instruction as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that Respect which is due to any Brother, were he not a Mason: For though all Masons are as Brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no Honour from a Man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his Honour, especially if he has deserved well of the Brotherhood, who must give Honour to whom it is due, and avoid ill Manners.

## 4. BEHAVIOR IN PRESENCE OF STRANGERS NOT MASONS.

You shall be cautious in your Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated, and sometimes you shall divert a Discourse, and manage it prudently for the Honour of the worshipful Fraternity.

## 5. BEHAVIOR AT HOME, AND IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise Man; particularly not to let your Family, Friends and Neighbors know the Concerns of the Lodge, &c., but wisely to consult your own Honour, and that of the ancient Brotherhood, for Reasons not to be mention'd here. You must also consult your Health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from Home, after Lodge Hours are past; and by avoiding of Gluttony or Drunkenness, that your Families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

## 6. BEHAVIOR TOWARDS A STRANGE BROTHER.

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a Method as Prudence shall direct you, that you may not be impos'd upon by an ignorant, false Pretender, whom you are to reject with Contempt and Derision, and beware of giving him any Hints of Knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine Brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in Want, you must relieve him if you can, or else direct him how he may be reliev'd; you must employ him some Days, or else recommend him to be employ'd. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor Brother, that is a good Man and true, before any other poor People in the same Circumstance.

Finally, All these Charges you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another Way; cultivating Brotherly Love, the Foundation and Cape-stone, the Cement and Glory of this Ancient Fraternity, avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all Slander and Backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest Brother, but defending his Character, and doing him all good Offices, as far as is consistent with your Honour and Safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you Injury you must apply to your own or his Lodge; and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly Communication and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable Conduct of our Forefathers in every Nation; never taking a legal Course but when the Case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly Advice of Master and Fellows when they would prevent your going to Law with Strangers, or would

excite you to put a speedy Period to all Law-suits, so that you may mind the Affair of Masonry with the more Alacrity and Success; but with respect to Brothers or Fellows at Law, the Master and Brethren should kindly offer their Mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending Brethren; and if that Submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their Process, or Law-Suit, without Wrath and Rancor (not in the common way) saying or doing nothing which may hinder Brotherly Love, and good Offices to be renew'd and continu'd; that all may see the benign Influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the Beginning of the World, and will do to the End of Time.

Amen, so mote it be.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.\*

Compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Master, and approv'd by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, Anno 1721, at Stationer's Hall, London; when the most noble Prince John, Duke of Montagu, was unanimously chosen our Grand Master for the Year ensuing; who chose

John Beal, M. D., his Deputy Grand Master;

and { Mr. Josiah Villeneau, } were chosen by the  
          { Mr. Thomas Morris, Jun. } Lodge Grand Wardens.

And now, by the Command of our said Right Worshipful Grand Master Montagu, the Author of this Book has compar'd them with, and reduc'd them to the ancient Records and immemorial Usages of the Fraternity, and digested them into this new Method with several proper Explications for the use of the Lodges in and about Westminster.

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I. The Grand Master or his Deputy hath Authority and Right, not only to be present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the Lodge on his Left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his Presence, and at his Command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other Brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens *pro tempore*.

II. The Master of a particular Lodge has the Right and Authority of congregating the Members of his Lodge into a Chapter at Pleasure, upon any Emergency or Occurrence as well as to appoint the Time and Place

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\*—or the "Anderson Constitutions;" so called, because written by Bro. Jas. Anderson, A. M., the W. M. of the Lodge which was numbered 17 at the time the Grand Lodge was formed.



of their usual forming: And in case of Sickness, Death, or necessary Absence of the Master, the senior Warden shall act as Master pro tempore, if no Brother is present who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that Case the absent Master's Authority reverts to the last Master then present; though he cannot act until the said senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or in his Absence the junior Warden.

III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other Brother by his Order, shall keep a Book containing their By-Laws, the Names of their Members, with a list of all the Lodges in Town, and the usual Times and Places of their forming, and all their Transactions that are proper to be written.

IV. No Lodge shall make more than Five new Brethren at one Time, nor any Man under the Age of Twenty-five, who must be also his own Master; unless by a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

V. No Man can be made or admitted a Member of a particular Lodge, without previous Notice one Month before given to the said Lodge, in order to make due Inquiry into the Reputation and Capacity of the Candidate; unless by the Dispensation aforesaid.

VI. But no Man can be enter'd a Brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a Member thereof, without the unanimous Consent of all the Members of that Lodge then present when the Candidate is propos'd, and their Consent is formally ask'd by the Master; and they are to signify their Consent or Dissent in their own prudent Way, either virtually or in form, but with Unanimity: Nor is this inherent Privilege subject to a Dispensation; because the Members of a particular Lodge are the best Judges of it; and if a fractious Member should be impos'd on them, it might spoil their Harmony, or hinder their Freedom; or even break and disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true Brethren.

VII. Every new Brother at his making is decently to cloath the Lodge, that is, all the Brethren present, and to deposit something for the Relief of indigent and decay'd Brethren, as the Candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small Allowance stated by the By-Laws of that particular Lodge, which Charity shall be lodg'd with the Master or Wardens, or the Cashier, if the Members think fit to chuse one.

And the Candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges and Regulations, and to such other good Usages as shall be intimated to them in Time and Place convenient.

VIII. No Set or Number of Brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made Brethren, or were afterwards admitted Members, unless the Lodge becomes too numerous; nor

even then, without a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy: and when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous Consent of that other Lodge to which they go (as above regulated), or else they must obtain the Grand Master's Warrant to join in forming a new Lodge.

If any Set or Number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge without the Grand Master's Warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, or own them as fair Brethren and duly form'd, nor approve of their Acts and Deeds; but must treat them as Rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master, shall, in his Prudence, direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant, which must be signifi'd to the other Lodges, as the Custom is when a new Lodge is to be register'd in the List of Lodges.

IX. But if any Brother so far misbehave himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonish'd by the Master or Wardens in a form'd Lodge; and if he will not refrain his Imprudence, and obediently submit to the Advice of the Brethren, and reform what gives them Offence, he shall be dealt with according to the By-Laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit; for which a new Regulation may be afterwards made.

X. The Majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the Privilege of giving Instructions to their Master and Wardens before the assembling of the Grand Chapter, or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mention'd, and of the Annual Grand Lodge, too; because their Master and Wardens are their Representatives, and are supposed to speak their Mind.

XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same Usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for cultivating a good Understanding among Free-Masons, some Members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

XII. The Grand Lodge consists of, and is form'd by, the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon Record, with the Grand Master at their Head, and his Deputy on his Left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper Places; and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas and Lady-Day, in some convenient Place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no Brother shall be present, who is not at that time a Member thereof, without a Dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allow'd to vote, nor even give his Opinion without Leave of the Grand Lodge ask'd and given, or unless it be duly ask'd by the said Lodge.

All Matters are to be determin'd in the Grand Lodge by a Majority of Votes, each Member having one Vote, and the Grand Master having two Votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the Determination of the Grand Master for the sake of Expedition.

XIII. At the said Quarterly Communication all Matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single Brethren, are quietly, sedately and maturely to be discours'd of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here, unless by a Dispensation. Here also all differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided: And if any Brother thinks himself aggrieved by the Decision of this Board, he may appeal to the annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his Appeal in Writing with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here also the Master or the Wardens of each particular Lodge shall bring and produce a List of such Members as have been made, or even admitted in their particular Lodges since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge: And there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or rather by some Brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded all the Lodges, with their usual Times and Places of forming, and the Names of all the Members of each Lodge; and all the Affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual Methods of collecting and disposing of what Money shall be given to, or lodged with them in Charity, towards the Relief only of any true Brother fallen into Poverty or Decay, but of none else: But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own Charity for poor Brethren, according to their own By-Laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new Regulation) to carry in the Charity collected by them to the Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common Stock of it, for the more handsome Relief of poor Brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a Brother of good worldly Substance, who shall be a Member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his Office, and shall be always present, and have Power to move to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his Office. To him shall be committed all Money rais'd for Charity, or for any other Use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a Book, with the respective Ends and Uses for which the several Sums are intended; and shall expend or disburse the same by such a certain Order sign'd, as the Grand Lodge shall afterwards agree to in a new Regulation: But he shall not vote in chusing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every

other Transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall be a Member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his Office, and vote in every thing except in chusing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall have each a Clerk, who must be a Brother and Fellow-Craft, but never must be a member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak without being allow'd or desir'd.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall always command the Treasurer and Secretary, with their Clerks and Books, in order to see how Matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent Occasion.

Another Brother (who must be a Fellow-Craft) should be appointed to look after the Door of the Grand Lodge; but shall be no member of it.

But these Offices may be farther explain'd by a new Regulation, when the Necessity and Expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the longest a Free Mason, shall take the Chair, and preside as Grand Master pro tempore; and shall be vested with all his Power and Honour for the time; provided there is no Brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master; for the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right take place in the Absence of the present Grand Master and his Deputy.

XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and if absent, the Grand Master, or the Person who presides in his Place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens pro tempore, whose Places are to be suppli'd by two Fellow-Craft of the same Lodge, call'd forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be call'd by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

XVI. The Grand Wardens, or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the Affairs of the Lodge or of the Brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the Knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his Concurrence in any certain necessary Affair; in which Case, or in case of any Difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other Brethren, both Parties are to go by Concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the Controversy and make up the Difference by virtue of his great Authority.

The Grand Master should receive no Intimation of Business concerning Masonry, but from his Deputy first, except in such certain Cases as

his Worship can well judge of; for if the Application to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens or any other Brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the Business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead pro tempore, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharg'd his Grand Office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was call'd to officiate above.

XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may chuse any Fellow-Craft he pleases to be his Deputy pro tempore: But he that is chosen Deputy at the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the Cause fairly appear to the Majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the Case before them, and to have their Advice and Concurrence: In which case the Majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to chuse another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall chuse other Wardens in that Case, that Harmony and Peace may be preserved.

XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his Power, and render himself unworthy of the Obedience and Subjection of the Lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new Regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable Office.

XX. The Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go around and visit all the Lodges about Town during his Mastership.

XXI. If the Grand Master die during his Mastership, or by Sickness, or by being beyond Sea, or any other way should be render'd incapable of discharging his Office, the Deputy, or in his Absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or in his Absence the Junior, or in his Absence any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that Emergency, and to send two of their Number to invite the last Grand Master to resume his Office, which now in course reverts to him; or if he refuse, then the next last, and so backward: But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the Deputy shall act as Principal, until another is chosen; or if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

XXII. The Brethren of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster, shall meet at an Annual Communication and Feast, in some convenient place, on St. John Baptist's Day, or else on St. John Evangelist's Day, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a new Regulation, having of late Years met on St. John Baptist's Day: Provided.

The Majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens, agree at their Quarterly Communication, three months before, that there shall be a Feast, and a General Communication of all the Brethren: For if either the Grand Master, or the Majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropt for that Time.

But whether there shall be a Feast for all the Brethren, or not, yet the Grand Lodge must meet in some convenient Place annually on St. John's Day; or if it be Sunday, then on the next Day, in order to chuse every Year a new Grand Master, Deputy and Warden.

XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the Majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast according to the ancient laudable Custom of Masons, then the Grand Wardens shall have the care of preparing the Tickets, seal'd with the Grand Master's Seal, of disposing of the Tickets, of receiving the Money for the Tickets, of buying the Materials of the Feast, of finding out a proper and convenient Place to feast in; and of every other thing that concerns the Entertainment.

But that the Work may not be too burthensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all Matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain Number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the Feast being decided among them by a Majority of Voices; except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular Direction or Appointment.

XXIV. The Wardens and Stewards shall, in due time, wait upon the Grand Master or his Deputy for Directions and Orders about the Premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to meet on purpose for their Advice and Orders; or else they may take the Matter wholly upon themselves and do the best they can.

The Grand Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the Money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge, after Dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall think fit to receive their Accounts.

If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any Emergency or accidental thing relating

thereunto, that may require Advice; or else to take it upon himself altogether.

XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienc'd and discreet Fellow-Craft of his Lodge, to compose a Committee, consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient Apartment, every Person that brings a Ticket, and shall have Power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him or debar him, as they shall see cause: Provided they send no Man away before they have acquainted all the Brethren within Doors with the Reasons thereof, to avoid Mistakes; that so no true Brother may be debarr'd, nor a false Brother, or mere Pretender, admitted. This Committee must meet very early on St. John's Day at the Place, even before any Persons come with Tickets.

XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more trusty Brethren to be Porters or Door-keepers, who are also to be early at the Place, for some good Reasons; and who are to be at the Command of the Committee.

XXVII. The Grand Wardens, or the Stewards, shall appoint before hand such a Number of Brethren to serve at Table as they think fit and proper for that Work; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper Persons, if they please, or may take in such by their Recommendation; for none are to serve that Day but free and accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

XXVIII. All the Members of the Grand Lodge must be at the Place long before Dinner, with the Grand Master or his Deputy at their Head, who shall retire and form themselves. And this is done in order,

1. To receive any Appeals duly lodg'd, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the Affair may be amicably decided before Dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delay'd till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after Dinner, it may be delay'd, and referr'd to a particular Committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make Report to the next Quarterly Communication, that Brotherly Love may be preserv'd.

2. To prevent any Difference or Disgust which may be feared to arise that Day; that no Interruption may be given to the Harmony and Pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the Decency and Decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all Indecency and ill Manners, the Assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good Motion, or any momentous

and important Affair, that shall be brought from the particular Lodges, by their Representatives, the several Masters and Wardens.

XXIX. After these things are discuss'd, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens, or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Clerks, and every other Person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the Particular Lodges alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the Day before; and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be call'd in, and humbly desir'd to do the Fraternity the Honour of ruling them for the Year ensuing: And after Dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: For it should not be discover'd but by the Election itself.

XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens and all the Brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the Dinner is coming in, when every Brother takes his Seat at the Table.

XXXI. Some time after Dinner the Grand Lodge is form'd, not in Retirement, but in the Presence of all the Brethren, who yet are not Members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desir'd and allow'd.

XXXII. If the Grand Master of last Year has consented with the Masters and Wardens in private, before Dinner, to continue for the Year ensuing; then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that Purpose, shall represent to all the Brethren his Worship's good Government, &c. And turning to him, shall, in the Name of the Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great Honour (if nobly born, if not) the great Kindness, of continuing to be their Grand Master for the Year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a Bow or a Speech, as he pleases, the said deputed Member of the Grand Lodge shall proclaim him Grand Master, and all the Members of the Lodge shall salute him in due Form. And all the Brethren shall for a few Minutes have leavè to declare their Satisfaction, Pleasure, and Congratulation.

XXXIII. But if either the Masters and Wardens have not in private, this Day before Dinner, nor the Day before, desir'd the last Grand Master to continue in the Mastership another Year; or if he, when desir'd, has not consented: Then,

The last Grand Master shall nominate his Successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approv'd by the Grand Lodge, and if there present, shall be proclaim'd, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master as above hinted, and immediately install'd by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXIV. But if that Nomination is not unanimously approv'd, the



new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by Ballot, every Master and Warden writing his Man's Name, and the last Grand Master writing his Man's Name too; and the Man, whose Name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the Year ensuing; and if present, he shall be proclaim'd, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith install'd by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the New Grand Master thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declar'd, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted.

The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and if unanimously approv'd by the Grand Lodge, shall be declar'd, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by Ballot, in the same way as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of private Lodges are also to be chosen by Ballot in each Lodge, if the Members thereof do not agree to their Master's Nomination.

XXXVI. But if the Brother, whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his Successor, or whom the Majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to chuse by Ballot, is, by Sickness or other necessary Occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaim'd the New Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the Honour of a Brother, that the said Person, so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said Office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as Proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his Name, and in his Name also receive the usual Honours, Homage, and Congratulation.

XXXVII. Then the Grand Master shall allow any Brother, Fellow-Craft, or Apprentice to speak, Directing his Discourse to his Worship; or to make any Motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either immediately consider'd and finish'd, or else referr'd to the Consideration of the Grand Lodge at their next Communication, stated or occasional. When that is over,

XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some Brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the Brethren, and give them good Advice: And lastly, after some other Transactions, that cannot be written in any Language, the Brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

XXXIX. Every Annual Grand Lodge has an inherent Power and Authority to make new Regulations, or to alter these, for the real Benefit of this ancient Fraternity: Provided always that the old Land Marks

be carefully preserv'd, and that such Alterations and new Regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the Perusal of all the Brethren before Dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the Approbation and Consent of the Majority of all the Brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must, after Dinner, and after the new Grand Master is install'd, be solemnly desir'd; as it was desir'd and obtain'd for these Regulations, when propos'd by the Grand Lodge, to about 150 Brethren, on St. John Baptist's Day, 1721.

## POSTSCRIPT.

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*Here follows the Manner of constituting a New Lodge as practis'd by his Grace the Duke of Wharton, the present Right Worshipful Grand Master, according to the ancient Usages of Masons.*

A NEW LODGE, for avoiding many Irregularities, should be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens; or in the Grand Master's Absence, the Deputy shall act for his Worship, and shall chuse some Master of a Lodge to assist him; or in case the Deputy is absent, the Grand Master shall call forth some Master of a Lodge to act as Deputy pro tempore.

The Candidates, or the new Master and Wardens, being yet among the Fellow-Craft, the Grand Master shall ask his Deputy if he has examin'd them, and finds the Candidate Master well skill'd in the noble Science and royal Art, and duly instructed in our Mysteries, &c.

And the Deputy answering in the affirmative, he shall (by the Grand Master's Order) take the Candidate from among his Fellows, and present him to the Grand Master; saying Right Worshipful Grand Master, the Brethren here desire to be form'd into a new Lodge; and I present this my worthy Brother to be their Master, whom I know to be of good Morals and great Skill, true and trusty, and a Lover of the whole Fraternity, wheresoever dispers'd over the Face of the Earth.

Then the Grand Master, placing the Candidate on his left Hand, having ask'd and obtain'd the unanimous Consent of all the Brethren, shall say: I constitute and form these good Brethren into a new Lodge, and appoint you the Master of it, not doubting of your Capacity and Care to preserve the Cement of the Lodge, &c., with some other Expressions that are proper and useful on that Occasion, but not proper to be written.

Upon this the Deputy shall rehearse the Charges of a Master, and the Grand Master shall ask the Candidate, saying, Do you submit to these Charges, as Masters have done in all Ages? And the Candidate signifying his cordial Submission thereunto, the Grand Master shall, by certain significant Ceremonies and ancient Usages, install him, and present him

with the Constitutions, the Lodge Book, and the Instruments of his Office, not all together, but one after another; and after each of them, the Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall rehearse the short and pithy Charge that is suitable to the thing presented.

After this, the Members of this new Lodge, bowing all together to the Grand Master, shall return his Worship Thanks, and immediately do their Homage to their new Master, and signify their Promise of Subjection and Obedience to him by the usual Congratulation.

The Deputy and the Grand Wardens, and any other Brethren present that are not members of this new Lodge, shall next congratulate the new Master; and he shall return his becoming Acknowledgments to the Grand Master first, and to the rest in their Order.

Then the Grand Master desires the new Master to enter immediately upon the Exercise of his Office, in chusing his Wardens: And the new Master calling forth two Fellow-Craft, presents them to the Grand Master for his Approbation, and to the new Lodge for their Consent. And that being granted,

The senior or junior Grand Warden, or some Brother for him, shall rehearse the Charges of Wardens; and the Candidates being solemnly ask'd by the new Master, shall signify their Submission thereunto.

Upon which the new Master, presenting them with the Instruments of their Office, shall, in due Form, install them in their proper Places; and the Brethren of that new Lodge shall signify their Obedience to the new Wardens by the usual Congratulation.

And this Lodge being thus completely constituted, shall be register'd in the Grand Master's Book, and by his Order notify'd to the other Lodges.

# APPROBATION.

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WHEREAS by the Confusions occasion'd in the Saxon, Danish, and Norman Wars, the Records of Masons have been much vitiated, the Free Masons of England twice thought it necessary to correct their Constitutions, Charges, and Regulations; first in the Reign of King Athelstan the Saxon, and long after in the Reign of King Edward IV. the Norman: And Whereas the old Constitutions in England have been much interpolated, mangled and miserably corrupted, not only with false Spelling, but even with many false Facts and gross Errors in History and Chronology, through Length of Time, and the Ignorance of Transcribers, in the dark illiterate Ages, before the Revival of Geometry and ancient Architecture, to the great Offence of all the learned and judicious Brethren, whereby also the Ignorant have been deceiv'd.

And our late Worthy Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Montagu, having order'd the Author to peruse, correct, and digest, into a new and better Method, the History, Charges, and Regulations, of the ancient Fraternity; He has accordingly examin'd several Copies from Italy and Scotland, and sundry Parts of England, and from thence, (tho' in many Things erroneous) and from several other ancient Records of Masons, he has drawn forth the above written new Constitutions, with the Charges and General Regulations. And the Author, having submitted the whole to the Perusal and Corrections of the late and present Deputy Grand Masters, and of other learned Brethren, and also of the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges at their Quarterly Communication: He did regularly deliver them to the late Grand Master himself, the said Duke of Montagu, for his Examination, Correction, and Approbation; and His Grace, by the Advice of several Brethren, order'd the same to be handsomely printed for the use of the Lodges, though they were not quite ready for the Press during his Mastership.

Therefore We, the present Grand Master of the Right Worshipful and most ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of Particular Lodges (with the Consent of the Brethren and Fellows in and about the Cities of London and Westminster) having also perused this Performance, Do join our laudable Predecessors in our solemn Approbation thereof, as what We believe will fully answer the End proposed; all the valuable Things of the old Records being retain'd, the Errors in History and Chronology corrected, the false Facts and the improper Words omitted, and the whole digested in a new and better Method.

And we ordain That these be receiv'd in every particular Lodge under our Cognizance, as the only Constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons amongst us to be read

at the making of new Brethren, or when the Master shall think fit; and which the new Brethren should peruse before they are made.

PHILIP DUKE OF WHARTON, *Grand-Master.*

J. T. DESAGULIERS, L. L. D. AND F. R. S.

*Deputy Grand-Master.*

JOSHUA TIMSON, } *Grand Wardens.*  
WILLIAM HAWKINS, }

*And the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges, viz.:*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Thomas Morris, sen. Master.<br/>John Bristow } Wardens.<br/>Abraham Abbot }</p> <p>II. Richard Hall Master.<br/>Philip Wolverston } Wardens.<br/>John Doyer }</p> <p>III. John Turner Master.<br/>Anthony Sayer } Wardens.<br/>Edward Cale }</p> <p>IV. Mr. George Payne Master.<br/>Stephen Hall M. D. } Wardens.<br/>Francis Sorell Esq. }</p> <p>V. Mr. Math. Birkhead Master.<br/>Francis Bally } Wardens.<br/>Nicholas Abraham }</p> <p>VI. William Read Master.<br/>John Glover } Wardens.<br/>Robert Cordell }</p> <p>VII. Henry Branson Master.<br/>Henry Lug } Wardens.<br/>John Townshend }</p> <p>VIII. Master.<br/>Jonathan Sisson } Wardens.<br/>John Shipton }</p> <p>IX. George Owen M. D. Master.<br/>Eman Bowen } Wardens.<br/>John Heath }</p> <p>X. Master.<br/>John Lubton } Wardens.<br/>Richard Smith }</p> | <p>XI. Francis Earl of Dalkeith Master.<br/>Capt. Andrew Robinson } Wardens.<br/>Col. Thomas Inwood }</p> <p>XII. John Beal M. D. and F. R. S. Master.<br/>Edward Pawlet Esq; } Wardens.<br/>Charles More Esq; }</p> <p>XIII. Thomas Morris jun. Master<br/>Joseph Ridler } Wardens.<br/>John Clark }</p> <p>XIV. Thomas Robbe Esq; Master.<br/>Thomas Grave } Wardens.<br/>Bray Lane }</p> <p>XV. Mr. John Sheperd Master.<br/>John Senex } Wardens.<br/>John Bucler }</p> <p>XVI. John Georges Esq; Master.<br/>Robert Gray Esq; } Wardens.<br/>Charles Grymes Esq; }</p> <p>XVII. JAMES ANDERSON, A. M. } Master.<br/>The Author of this Book. }</p> <p>Gwinn Vaughan Esq; } Wardens.<br/>Walter Greenwood Esq; }</p> <p>XVIII. Thomas Harbin Master.<br/>William Attley } Wardens.<br/>John Saxon }</p> <p>XIX. Robert Capell Master.<br/>Issac Mansfield } Wardens.<br/>William Bly }</p> <p>XX. John Gorman Master.<br/>Charles Garey } Wardens.<br/>Edward Morphey }</p> |
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THE CONSTITUTION  
OF  
THE GRAND LODGE  
OF  
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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*ARTICLE I.*

*Style and Title of Grand Lodge.*

The name and style of this Grand Lodge shall be "THE GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN."

*ARTICLE II.*

*Membership and Quorum.*

SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge shall consist of its Grand Officers, of its Past Grand Masters who maintain membership and good standing in a constituent Lodge, and of the Worshipful Masters of its chartered Lodges or their legal representatives, any ten of whom being present, and having the proper authority, may open and close the Grand Lodge; but, at any general communication of the Grand Lodge, the presence of the legal representatives of not less than fifty chartered Lodges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 2. Past Masters of Lodges in this jurisdiction, who are in good standing, and members of Standing Committees, who are not the legal

representatives of Lodges, are members of this Grand Lodge, but without the right to vote.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Rank, Title and Qualification of Grand Officers.*

SECTION 1. The officers of this Grand Lodge, their rank and style, shall be as follows:

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.  
The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.  
The Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.  
The Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.  
The Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer.  
The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.  
The Right Worshipful Grand Lecturer.  
The Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain.  
The Worshipful Senior Grand Deacon.  
The Worshipful Junior Grand Deacon.  
The Worshipful Grand Marshal.  
Brother Grand Tiler.

1881, Page 114.

SEC. 2. No Grand officer shall perform any duty of the station or place to which he may be elected or appointed until he has been legally installed; and each officer shall retain the powers and perform the duties of his office for one year, or until his successor has been legally elected or appointed and installed.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### *Annual and Special Communications.*

SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge shall hold at least one regular or annual communication in each year, and at such time and place as may be fixed by its By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Business affecting the general welfare of the jurisdiction shall not be transacted at a special communication, unless one month's previous notice of the proposed business shall have been given to each Lodge in the jurisdiction.



## ARTICLE V.

### *Qualifications for Office.*

No one is eligible, in this Grand Lodge, to the office of Grand Master or his Deputy, who has not served, after a legal election and installation, as the Worshipful Master of one of its chartered Lodges; and no one can hold any elective office in the Grand Lodge of a higher corresponding grade than that to which he may have attained in one of its chartered Lodges; and no one shall be eligible to or hold any office in the Grand Lodge who is not a member, in regular standing, of one of its chartered Lodges.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *Mode of Election and Voting.*

SECTION 1. On or before the second day of each regular annual communication of the Grand Lodge, after A. D. 1873, there shall be elected, by ballot, a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Senior Grand Warden, a Junior Grand Warden, a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, and a Grand Lecturer. All other Grand officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master elect.

SEC. 2. In all elections, and on all questions before the Grand Lodge on which the yeas and nays may have been ordered, the representative of each chartered Lodge shall be entitled to three votes; each Past Grand Master and each Grand officer (except the Grand Tiler) to one vote.

SEC. 3. In all elections, and on all questions before the Grand Lodge, the majority of votes shall govern, unless otherwise provided by law.

## ARTICLE VII.

### *Vacancies—How Filled.*

SECTION 1. In case of the death, disability, or absence of the Grand Master, his duties shall devolve on the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden, the Junior Grand Warden, or on the Junior Past Grand Master, or on that one of them present and able to serve, who is the highest in rank, according to the order herein named.

SEC. 2. All vacancies in the other offices of the Grand Lodge shall be filled by appointment of the Grand Master or his legal representative.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### *Supremacy of Grand Lodge.*

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge, subject to this Constitution and the Ancient Landmarks, is the only source of authority in all matters pertaining to Ancient Craft Masonry within the State of Michigan.

SEC. 2. Any and all organizations, associations, or persons within the State of Michigan professing to have any authority, powers, or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, are declared to be clandestine and illegal, and all Masonic intercourse with or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

## ARTICLE IX.

### *Powers of the Grand Lodge.*

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge may grant Dispensations and Charters for holding regular Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, with the right to confer therein the several degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason; and, when deemed expedient, may annul, revoke, or suspend any Dispensation or Charter.

SEC. 2. This Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over all subjects of legislation and administration; it has appellate jurisdiction from the decisions of Worshipful Masters, and from the decisions and acts of Lodges; it has jurisdiction over its members; and its enactments and decisions upon all questions shall conform to the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry, and shall be the Supreme Masonic Law of this jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. This Grand Lodge may fix the location and define the limits of every Lodge under its jurisdiction, and settle all controversies that may arise between Lodges, and has the final decision and determination of all matters of controversy or grievance which may be brought up by appeal or otherwise.

SEC. 4. This Grand Lodge may make and adopt general laws and regulations for the government of the several Lodges under its jurisdiction, and at pleasure may alter, amend, or repeal the same.

SEC. 5. This Grand Lodge may supervise the state and condition of its own finances, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 6. This Grand Lodge may reprimand, suspend or expel any member from its own body for a violation of the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or for any other unmasonic conduct; and may suspend or expel any accused person after trial, upon appeal.

SEC. 7. This Grand Lodge shall, at each annual communication, consider and review the reports and doings of its Grand Officers for the past year, as well as those of the several Lodges under its jurisdiction.

## ARTICLE X.

### *Powers of the Grand Master.*

The Grand Master has power—

To convene the Grand Lodge in special communication, in case of emergency; and

To preside at all regular and special communications thereof.

During the recess, or when the Grand Lodge is not in session, he has power—

1st—To issue Dispensations and to exercise the executive functions of the Grand Lodge;

2d—To decide all questions of usage, order, and Masonic law;

3d—To convene any Lodge within the jurisdiction, and in person or by deputy, to preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and require its conformity to Masonic rules;

4th—To issue his Dispensation to any regular Lodge to make a Mason or confer any degree without delay;

5th—To suspend the charter of any Lodge when he may deem it expedient;

6th—To command every Grand Officer, and to call on any of them for information, advice and assistance on business relative to the craft;

7th—In person or by proxy, to constitute Lodges, dedicate Masonic Halls, lay corner-stones of Masonic Halls, public buildings and structures;

8th—To command a Warden, or any member of a Lodge which he may visit, to act as Warden for the time being;

9th—To cause the Ancient Landmarks and Charges to be observed and to do and perform the duties of Ancient Grand Masters, agreeably to the requirements of Masonry and this Grand Lodge.

## ARTICLE XI.

### *Powers and Duties of Other Grand Officers.*

The powers and duties of all other officers of the Grand Lodge shall be declared and defined by its By-Laws.

## ARTICLE XII.

[This article relating to "District Deputies and their Duties" was stricken out in 1881.

Transactions 1880, page 106.

Transactions 1881, page 114.]

## ARTICLE XIII.

### *Amendments—How Made.*

SECTION 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended in the manner following, to wit:

The proposed amendment shall be submitted, in writing, to the Grand Lodge, at a regular annual communication; and, unless it be seconded by a majority of the Grand Lodge, on a call of the yeas and nays, it shall not receive any further consideration; but if it be so seconded, the proposed amendment shall be entered upon the records, together with the proceedings had thereon, and as soon thereafter as is practicable a copy of it shall be sent, properly certified by the Grand Secretary, to each Lodge in the jurisdiction for approval or rejection by it. The action of each Lodge thereon shall be certified to the Grand Secretary, by its Master and Secretary under the seal of the Lodge; and if it be found at the next succeeding annual communication of the Grand Lodge, that a majority of the Lodges in the jurisdiction have so certified their approval of the proposed amendment, the question, on its final adoption by the Grand Lodge, shall be taken by yeas and nays; and if a majority thereof shall vote in favor of the proposed amendment, it shall be declared, by the Grand Master, a part of this Constitution; and the Grand Lodge shall then, by vote, determine and declare the date on which it shall become operative.

SEC. 2. The Regulations, By-Laws, and Penal Code of this Grand Lodge shall be amended in the manner following:

Each proposed amendment shall be submitted in writing to the Grand Lodge at an annual communication; and if seconded by the representa-

tives of fifty Lodges, it shall be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and shall lie over for one day; and if it be carried by a vote of two-thirds of the Grand Lodge, on a call of the yeas and nays, it shall be declared adopted.

NOTE.—In 1879 the words “two-thirds of the Grand Lodge,” appearing in last Section, were declared to mean *two-thirds of all present and voting*.

Transactions 1879, page 70.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### *When to Take Effect.*

This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; provided: that so much thereof as relates to the election, appointment and installation of the officers of this Grand Lodge, together with Articles XII. and XIV., shall take effect from and after the time of its adoption; and provided, further: that the officers of this Grand Lodge may be elected, appointed and installed at any time previous to the close of this annual communication.

As adopted in 1873, with amendments (see marginal references), to and including session of 1886.



REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE, F. and A. M.  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN,  
FOR THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT  
OF  
CHARTERED LODGES.

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ARTICLE I.

*The Lodge and its Quorum.*

Each Lodge shall consist of a Worshipful Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tiler, with such other officers as its By-Laws may provide, and of as many members as may be convenient; not less than seven of whom, in addition to the Master or his legal representative, shall constitute a quorum for work or for the transaction of business; but no Lodge shall engage in either work or business unless its Charter and the Great Lights of Masonry be present.

ARTICLE II.

*Rights and Obligations of a Lodge.*

The Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan hereby declares:

*First*—That each Lodge, duly chartered and constituted by its authority, is an integral and constituent part of its Supreme Masonic Power, and has certain inherent and corporate rights.

*Second*—That a Lodge, by virtue of its inherent rights, as defined by Ancient Landmarks and recognized by this Grand Lodge, has the power—

1. To retain its Charter until lawfully surrendered, suspended or revoked;
2. To meet, and to do all the work of Ancient Craft Masonry;
3. To admit members, and to reject any application for membership;
4. To elect and install its officers;
5. To transact its lawful Masonic business;
6. To exercise, subject to appeal, penal jurisdiction over its members and unfinished work; and,
7. To make By-Laws fixing the annual dues of its members; designating the time of its meetings; and for the regulation of its other internal affairs; but all By-Laws of a Lodge, conflicting with the Constitution or Regulations of this Grand Lodge, are null and void.

*Third*—That the corporate rights of a Lodge are conferred by its Charter, and by virtue thereof it is entitled—

1. To representation in all communications of the Grand Lodge; and
2. To protection in the lawful exercise of its inherent rights; to the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities, and the exercise of all powers conferred by the Grand Lodge upon any constituent Lodge.

And it is hereby further declared:

That a Lodge, by its acceptance of a Charter, and its officers and members, by their several Masonic obligations, are bound, in all things, to obey this Grand Lodge, and to be governed by its Constitution, Regulations, Laws and Edicts: Provided, always, that the old Landmarks be carefully preserved thereby.

### ARTICLE III.

#### *Duties of a Lodge.*

It shall be the duty of a Lodge:

1. To observe and preserve the ancient usages of Masonry;
2. To obey the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge;
3. To render the Grand Master or his Deputy all due respect and obedience;
4. To respectfully hear all official communications from the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master, or any officer acting by their authority;



5. To be properly represented at the annual communications of the Grand Lodge;
6. To provide its officers with their proper jewels and clothing, and itself with a suitable seal;
7. To provide for its meetings a safe and suitable Lodge Room;
8. To furnish the several books required by these Regulations for its Treasurer and Secretary;
9. To make to this Grand Lodge, through its Secretary, its annual and all required reports of its work and condition; and,
10. To punctually pay its annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

For a persistent or inexcusable neglect by a Lodge, or its officers, of any of the duties imposed by this section; for any deliberate violation of its obligations to Masonry or to the authority of this Grand Lodge; for its failure, for one year or more, to hold any meeting; or for its failure for two years or more, to make its annual returns, and to pay its annual dues as herein required, the charter thereof may be suspended or revoked.

## ARTICLE IV.

### *Meetings—Regular and Special.*

SECTION 1. The meetings of a Lodge shall be regular, and special; and no Lodge shall hold more than one regular meeting in each lunar month; Provided, that regulars may be held on the festivals of the Saints John.

SEC. 2. The By-Laws of each Lodge shall provide on what evening of the week its meetings shall be held, and which shall be regular; but the Master, by giving due and timely notice, may call a special meeting at any other time; Provided, that no business shall be transacted at such meeting but that for which it shall have been called; and, Provided further, that no meeting shall be called or held on the first day of the week (or Sunday) except for funerals or charitable purposes.

SEC. 3. Special meetings may be called for work; for lectures and instruction; for the completion of unfinished trials; for charitable purposes; and for funeral or ceremonial observances, and for no other purpose, except when called by Dispensation of the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. Nothing shall be done in a Lodge while open on the first or second degree, except what appertains to the work and lectures of those degrees. All special or general business, of whatever name or nature, shall be had in a Lodge open on the third degree of Masonry and at a regular meeting, except as provided in the preceding section.

## ARTICLE V.

### *Election and Installation of Officers.*

1876, pp. 44-50. SECTION 1. Each Lodge, at its regular communication next preceding the festival of St. John the Evangelist in each year, shall elect, by ballot and by a majority of votes, a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, and a Secretary; and at the same time all other officers required or permitted by Art. I. of these Regulations shall be elected by ballot or appointed by its Master elect, as the By-Laws of each Lodge may direct; Provided, that no brother shall hold more than one office in the Lodge; and that no brother, except a Tiler, shall hold office in more than one Lodge. On the same evening, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, all officers shall be duly installed by a Present or Past Master, or by the Grand Master or his Deputy, and no officer shall perform any duty of the office to which he may be elected or appointed until he has been so installed; and they shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected, or appointed, and installed: Provided, that no elective officer shall be installed by proxy.

SEC. 2. Except as provided in Sec. 37 of Grand Lodge By-Laws, no one shall be eligible to the office of Master who has not been elected and installed as Warden of a Chartered Lodge; but any one qualified to vote in the election of officers shall be eligible to any other office in the Lodge; Provided, that the Tiler may be a member of another Lodge.

SEC. 3. All members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

SEC. 4. If any Lodge shall fail, from good cause, to elect its officers at the time required by Sec. 1 of this article, the Grand Master, in the exercise of his discretion, may grant the said Lodge a dispensation to hold its election at another time. And in case a vacancy shall occur, from any cause or at any time, in the offices of Master or Warden of a Lodge, upon satisfactory proof of the necessity thereof, the Grand Master may grant his Dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But in either of these cases, his Dispensation shall be granted only upon an application of the Lodge setting forth the reasons therefor, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting, and to be so certified by the Secretary; and of any special election, which may be so ordered in any Lodge, the members thereof shall have due and timely notice.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in the other offices of a Lodge may be filled at any

regular meeting, by election or by appointment, as the By-Laws of the Lodge may require.

SEC. 6. All newly chartered Lodges may hold their first election of 1886, pp. 37-81. officers at any regular communication, within two months after the date of their charter.

## ARTICLE VI.

### *The Master—His Powers and Duties.*

SECTION I. The Master shall have power—

To congregate his Lodge whenever he shall deem it proper;

To issue, or cause to be issued, all notices and summonses which may be required;

To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge; and,

To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provisions of the Constitution or Regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. It shall be his duty—

To preside at all meetings of his Lodge;

To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the Ritual ordained by this Grand Lodge;

To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such Ritual;

To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his Lodge, and see that their respective duties are properly performed;

To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his Lodge, of its own By-Laws, of the Constitution and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, or of the general regulations of Masonry, and,

To cause the Constitution and Regulations of this Grand Lodge to be 1886, pp. 38-82. read in his Lodge at least once in three months.

SEC. 3. From the decisions of the Master there shall be no appeal to the Lodge; but appeals from his decisions and complaints of his acts and conduct may be made to the Grand Master or to this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

SEC. 5. For any unmasonic conduct, or for the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by the Constitution or regulations of this Grand Lodge upon the Master of a Lodge, he shall be subject to removal from office, suspension or expulsion.

## ARTICLE VII.

### *Wardens—Their Powers and Duties.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge all others which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Master, his duties devolve on the Senior Warden; and if the Master and Senior Warden both be absent, the Junior Warden succeeds to the duties of the Master.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### *Masters and Wardens—Their Reciprocal and Common Duties.*

SECTION 1. The Master cannot deputize or authorize any one to open the Lodge in his absence, and to conduct its labors, to the exclusion of a regular Warden present.

SEC. 2. Neither Warden can call a special meeting of the Lodge while his official superior is within the territorial jurisdiction thereof and able to authorize a call.

SEC. 3. The presiding officer of a Lodge, whether Master or Warden, shall not invite any visiting brother to *preside* over his Lodge or to confer degrees, unless he be a Present or Past Master of this or of some corresponding Grand Jurisdiction; but the Master or either Warden present, and presiding over his Lodge, may invite the assistance of any competent brother in conferring the degrees or in giving the lectures.

SEC. 4. In the absence of the Master and both Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened, unless by Dispensation of the Grand Master.

## ARTICLE IX.

### *The Treasurer and his Duties.*

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer—

To receive and safely keep all money or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by the Secretary, or by order of the Lodge, and to give proper receipts therefor;

To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the Master, duly attested by the Secretary;

To keep a book or books which shall contain a correct statement of his receipts and disbursements on account of the Lodge;

To make to the Lodge, as its By-Laws may require, annual or quarterly reports of its receipts, disbursements and financial condition; and

To perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the By-Laws may require or the Lodge, at any time, may direct.

## ARTICLE X.

### *The Secretary and his Duties.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, under the direction of the Master—

To record all the proceedings of the Lodge proper to be written, including its current receipts and disbursements, and all financial reports; and to submit such record to the Lodge at its next regular meeting for approval or correction, and to the Master for his signature;

To prepare and to transmit a copy of such record, or any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required;

To collect and receive all moneys due the Lodge, giving his receipt therefor, and to pay the same promptly to the Treasurer, taking his receipt for the same;

To make to the Lodge annually or otherwise, as its By-Laws may direct, a report of its work, of the condition of its accounts with its officers and members, and of all other matters relating to its finances or business which may be under his charge;

To keep the seal of the Lodge and to affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of this Grand Lodge;

To transmit to the Grand Secretary, immediately after each election and installation in the Lodge, a certificate thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the Grand Lodge;

To transmit to the Grand Secretary the annual return of the work and condition of the Lodge, required in section 40 of Grand Lodge By-Laws;

To report promptly to all contiguous Lodges the name of each person rejected, expelled, suspended, or restored by his Lodge in the manner and form prescribed by this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. He shall keep the following books of the Lodge, in such forms as may be provided;

A Roll of Membership for the signature of its members in the order of their admission.

A Ledger, in which he shall record, on pages alphabetically indexed, the names of all belonging to the Lodge; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation; the name, number and location of the Lodges of which those affiliated were last members; the age and occupation of each when received; the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, restoration, or death, and their individual accounts with the Lodge;

A Black Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the names of all candidates rejected by his own Lodge, and in like manner the names of those rejected, expelled or suspended by other Lodges, so far as he shall receive the proper notice thereof; and

A Register, to be kept on the Secretary's desk, in which each visitor shall record his name, and the name, number and location of his Lodge.

SEC. 3. He shall preserve the By-Laws of the Lodge, and the Books of Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may, from time to time, be published, together with all the printed proceedings thereof, as promulgated by its order.

## ARTICLE XI.

### *Other Officers and their Duties.*

SECTION 1. The Chaplain, Deacons, Stewards, Tiler and other officers provided or permitted by Art. I, of these Regulations, shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the Craft, and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by ancient custom, by the By-Laws of the Lodge, or directed by the Master.

## ARTICLE XII.

### *The Jurisdiction of a Lodge.*

SECTION 1. Every Lodge shall have (subject to appeal) personal and territorial jurisdiction, as follows:

1. Personal jurisdiction is that authority which a Lodge *has* over its members, unfinished work, and rejected material wherever residing, because of their personal relations to it.

2. Territorial jurisdiction is that authority which a Lodge *acquires* over Masons and Masonic Material, because of their residence within its geographical limits, which shall include all territory in this Grand Jurisdiction that is nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge in the same Grand Jurisdiction, except as may be otherwise specially provided by this Grand Lodge.

3. By its personal jurisdiction a Lodge has penal power over its members (except its Master, and the Grand Master if a member thereof), and over its unfinished work everywhere; but, by its territorial jurisdiction, its penal power over these persons becomes (as to other Lodges) original and exclusive, so long as they reside within its geographical limits.

4. By its personal jurisdiction a Lodge has the exclusive right to complete its work and to accept its rejected material wherever residing; but it may waive this right in favor of another Lodge, within whose territorial jurisdiction such work or material may have acquired a residence.

5. By its personal jurisdiction a Lodge has no exclusive right to any Masonic material, nor any power over the members and unfinished work of another Lodge; but, by its territorial jurisdiction, it acquires an exclusive right to accept or reject all new Masonic material residing within its geographical limits, and penal power over all Masons who reside, but do not affiliate therein: Provided, that in a town or city where there are two or more Lodges, the territorial jurisdiction over such resident Masons and material shall be concurrent.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### *Qualifications of the Candidate.*

SECTION 1. No Lodge shall initiate, pass or raise a candidate who lacks any qualification required of him by ancient usage and by a Master Mason's obligation; neither shall a Lodge confer any degree upon a candidate who is physically incapable of receiving and communicating, Masonically and perfectly, all that is required by the ritual and work of the several degrees.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall initiate a candidate who is less than twenty-one years of age, and who has not been an actual resident within its territorial jurisdiction during the twelve months last preceding his application.

SEC. 3. No Lodge shall, knowingly, initiate an applicant who has been rejected by another Lodge in this or any other Grand Jurisdiction, until the rejecting Lodge shall have given its unanimous recommendation and consent thereto, by a secret ballot at a regular meeting.

SEC. 4. No Lodge shall complete the work of another Lodge without its recommendation and consent, given by a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting, to be so certified by its proper officers under seal of the Lodge: Provided, that if the Lodge having jurisdiction of the case be suspended or dissolved, the candidate will be required to obtain from the Grand Secretary of that Jurisdiction a proper certificate of his standing.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### *Petitions and Committees.*

#### SECTION 1—

1. Every petition for initiation, degrees, or membership, shall be made in accordance with forms prescribed by these Regulations, and no 1886, pp. 37-38. Lodge shall receive a petition for initiation unless the applicant state in such petition whether he has ever applied for initiation to any other Lodge, and if such application has been made, shall state the time or times when, and the Lodge or Lodges to which such application has been made; and in case such statements are found to be false, it shall be good cause for expulsion.
2. It shall be signed by the petitioner, with his name in full, and be recommended by at least two members of good standing in the Lodge;
3. It shall\* be presented to that Lodge, in this Grand Jurisdiction, whose location or place of meeting is nearest to the residence of the petitioner: Provided, that a petition for membership from a resident of this State may be presented to any Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction;
4. It shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Lodge, and shall be accompanied by the fee required by its By-Laws;
5. It shall be referred at the same meeting, to a committee of three to be appointed by the Master;
6. It shall then lie over for consideration, at least one lunar month, and until reported upon by the committee, except as provided by Sec. 9, Art. XV., of these Regulations; and
7. It becomes, when received and referred, the property of the Lodge, and cannot be withdrawn without the unanimous consent of all members present at a regular meeting.

SEC. 2. The committee (if the petition in its charge be for initiation or degrees) shall make strict inquiry and personal examination into the mental, moral and physical qualifications of the petitioner; but in case

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\*See foot note under Article XVII, Section 1.



the petition be for membership, the committee will investigate the moral and Masonic standing of the candidate.

SEC. 3. The report of the committee shall be in accordance with the form prescribed by this Grand Lodge, and shall be signed by not less than a majority thereof; and shall be made at a regular meeting of the Lodge, but not until a lunar month shall have elapsed since the presentation and reference of the petition; Provided, that the Lodge, by vote, may allow the committee further time.

SEC. 4. The report of the committee, when made, shall be read to the Lodge and placed on file.

## ARTICLE XV.

### *The Ballot.*

SECTION 1. The right to ballot on conferring degrees or admitting to membership, in a Lodge, belongs only to the members thereof.

SEC. 2. The ballot for initiation, advancement, or membership, shall be strictly and inviolably secret; and unless it be *unanimous* in his favor, the candidate is rejected.

SEC. 3. No member of a Lodge shall reveal the color of his ballot, nor question or be questioned thereon; but any Mason who casts a ballot from unworthy or unmasonic motives, violates his obligation; and if he avows any improper motive in his ballot, he is guilty of a Masonic offense, and may be tried and punished for unmasonic conduct.

And when a candidate is rejected, no brother shall reveal the same 1878, p. 97. to any profane, except that the Secretary shall officially notify the person rejected of the fact of his rejection, and upon the order of the Lodge or of the W. M., he shall also return to such rejected candidate any fee or fees paid to him by the Lodge in advance; and no brother shall press to know who has cast a black ball, or, if it be known, shall divulge the same to any person without being guilty of unmasonic conduct, and dealt with accordingly. Whenever a rejection occurs, it shall be the duty of the W. M. to read this section in open Lodge.

SEC. 4. The ballot is final, and the candidate is rejected, if two or more black balls be cast; but if only one black ball appear, the Master (before declaring the result) may order a second and final ballot, to be taken at once, to rectify a possible mistake. Whatever the result of any final ballot, the Master shall declare it immediately.

SEC. 5. A ballot shall be had on every petition for initiation or membership reported by a committee to the Lodge.

SEC. 6. No Lodge shall advance a candidate, except by ballot, and after an examination in open Lodge, by which it shall be proved that he has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree; Provided, that such examination and ballot may be had at any meeting called for work; and, provided further, that the formal application of a candidate for advancement, in a Lodge that conferred the preceding degree, need not be referred to a committee, unless such reference be demanded by a  
1881, p. 93. member of the Lodge. In case any person elected to receive the first  
1886, p. 80. degree shall not have presented himself for the degree within one year after notification of his election, he shall be required to file a new petition before receiving said degree, which petition shall be treated in all respects as an original petition, except that no fee shall be required therewith; and any brother applying for advancement after rejection, or after the lapse of one year from the time of receiving the previous degree, must do so by petition at a regular communication.

SEC. 7. After a ballot has been ordered, or is in progress, it cannot be suspended or postponed; neither can a ballot be reconsidered.

SEC. 8. Though a candidate may be elected by a unanimous ballot, to  
1877, p. 83. receive any degree, if, before it is conferred, the Master is satisfied that he is unworthy, it shall be his duty to refuse to confer the degree; or, if before the degree is conferred, any member of the Lodge *objects*, the  
1886, p. 79. Master shall thereupon declare the candidate rejected, and such rejection shall have the same force and effect as a rejection by ballot. The election of a brother to membership is final; no objection made after election shall change the result.

SEC. 9. No Lodge shall ballot on a petition (except by Dispensation from the Grand Master) until it has laid over not less than one lunar month; and it shall not, in any case, ballot upon a petition until after it has been referred to and reported upon by a committee; neither shall a Lodge ballot on a petition at a special meeting, except by a Dispensation from the Grand Master; and of such special meeting and the purpose thereof, the members of the Lodge shall have due notice.

SEC. 10. Except by Dispensation of the Grand Master, no Lodge shall confer the first or second degree on more than five candidates, nor more than one degree on any candidate at one meeting; neither shall the interval between the initiation and the raising of a candidate be less than one lunar month. The first and second sections of the third degree shall not be conferred on more than one candidate at a time.

*ARTICLE XVI.**Membership in a Lodge.*

SECTION 1.—A man, by initiation, becomes a Mason, and is subject to the laws of Masonry; but he does not thereby become a member of a Lodge.

SEC. 2. When a brother is made a Master Mason, he thereby becomes a member of the Lodge electing him to the degree; Provided, that when a Lodge confers the Master Mason's degree upon a candidate, at the request of another Lodge, his membership shall be with the Lodge requesting the work.

SEC. 3. Membership in a Lodge may be acquired by affiliation; but no Lodge shall act on a petition for membership which is not accompanied by a proper dimit from the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, except by Dispensation from the Grand Master.

SEC. 4. A brother's dimit or other documentary evidence of his standing in Masonry, is his property until he is elected a member of a Lodge, when it becomes the property of that Lodge and must be cancelled, and carefully preserved among its files; but if his application be rejected, it must be returned to him uncanceled.

SEC. 5. A brother living in this Grand Jurisdiction, is not required to affiliate with the Lodge nearest his residence; but he may become a member of any Lodge in this State that will receive him.

SEC. 6. No Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall receive a petition from, or admit to membership, a brother whose residence is in another State.

SEC. 7. No Lodge shall admit to full membership a brother who is a member of another Lodge; Provided, this shall be no bar to honorary membership.

SEC. 8. The only voluntary termination of membership in a particular Lodge, that can be recognized as Masonic and proper, is by dimit.

SEC. 9. A brother in good standing may apply to his Lodge for a dimit, giving his reasons therefor; if it appear that he is not under charges, and has paid his dues to the Lodge, it may, by a majority vote at a regular meeting, grant his request. Any officer of a Lodge, in case 1886, pp. 37-32. of permanent removal from the jurisdiction, but in no other case, is entitled to a dimit under like restrictions as other members.

SEC. 10. All dimit certificates issued by Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, shall be in the form prescribed by this Grand Lodge, but the vote of the Lodge is *the dimit*, and the certificate thereof shall bear the date of the vote, and the brother's membership in the Lodge shall cease from the same date.

SEC. 11. A brother thus dimitted, who desires to renew his membership in the Lodge upon a dimit granted by it, shall proceed by petition, which shall be referred to a committee, and be otherwise acted on by the Lodge, as in all other cases of unaffiliated Masons.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### *Rejected Candidates.*

SECTION 1. A candidate for initiation or advancement, that has been rejected, by a Lodge having jurisdiction, may renew his application to *the same Lodge* at any succeeding regular meeting thereof; but if such applicant change his residence he *shall*\* apply to a Lodge of the jurisdiction in which he resides; but such Lodge shall not ballot for any degree to be conferred on such applicant without the recommendation and consent thereto of the Lodge having personal jurisdiction of the material.

1880, p. 101.

SEC. 2. A brother, whose application for membership has been rejected by a Lodge, may renew his application to the same or any other Lodge in this State, as he may elect. The rejection of the petition of a dimitted brother does not affect his Masonic standing.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### *Fees and Dues.*

SECTION 1. No Lodge shall confer the three degrees of Masonry for less than twenty-one dollars; and the By-Laws of each Lodge shall provide how this or a larger amount shall be divided between the degrees; and what shall be the fee, if any, for membership.

SEC. 2. No Lodge shall initiate, pass or raise any candidate, or elect any brother to membership until the proper fee has been received by the

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\*By a decision of Grand Master McCurdy, approved by Grand Lodge, "shall," in this connection, is construed to have the force and meaning of *may*.

Transactions, 1874, pages 41 to 43.

Secretary; Provided, that the fee accompanying the petition of a rejected applicant shall be returned to him.

SEC. 3. Every Lodge conferring degrees without the usual delay, or at a special meeting, requiring a Dispensation from the Grand Master, shall charge each of such candidates, ten dollars in addition to its regular fees.

SEC. 4. The By-Laws of each Lodge shall fix the sum to be annually paid by each member thereof as his dues to the Lodge.

SEC. 5. A Lodge, by vote at a regular meeting, may remit the dues of a brother unable to pay them.

## ARTICLE XIX.

### *Visitors..*

SECTION 1. The right of every affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, to visit a Lodge, is subordinate to the right of the Lodge to receive the visit; and the Master shall not admit any visitor in opposition to a vote of his Lodge, or to the objection of a member thereof.

SEC. 2. No visitor shall be admitted to a Lodge until his Masonic qualifications have been duly ascertained by due trial and strict examination, or by lawful Masonic information; the trial and examination may be made by the Master, or by a competent brother or committee designated by the master; the result of which, together with the name, Lodge and residence of the visitor, shall be reported in open Lodge, before the visitor is introduced.

SEC. 3. A visiting brother has the right to see the charter of the Lodge he is about to visit.

SEC. 4. No voluntarily unaffiliated Mason residing within the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge shall have the privilege of visiting the same more than three times; and no unaffiliated Mason shall be permitted to visit more than once any Lodge beyond the territorial jurisdiction of which he may be a resident.

## ARTICLE XX.

### *Place of Meeting.*

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge will not change the location of a chartered Lodge without its consent; but no Lodge shall change its place of meeting, so as to affect the territorial jurisdiction of contiguous

Lodges, without one month's notice to such Lodges, a two-thirds vote of its own members present at a regular meeting, and the consent thereto of this Grand Lodge.

1882, p. 37. SEC. 2. A Lodge located in a village or city, by a majority vote of its members present at a regular meeting, and with the consent of the Grand Master, may change its place of meeting from one building to another within the corporate limits of such village or city; Provided, That notice of such proposed change shall have been given to its members at its last preceding regular meeting.

1885, p. 60. SEC. 3. No Lodge shall be permitted to occupy a Lodge room in connection with any other society or organization which is not Masonic; Provided, That in case of destruction of a Lodge room by fire the Grand Master may, in his discretion, grant to a Lodge permission to occupy a hall or room occupied by another society for a period not exceeding six months; and Provided further, That in cases where Lodges now existing find it impossible to procure separate Lodge rooms, the Grand Master shall grant permission to such Lodges to occupy their present quarters until there is an opportunity to rent separate quarters; Provided further, That a Lodge having an existing lease or contract for occupancy in connection with another organization not Masonic, shall be permitted to occupy their present quarters until the termination of such lease or contract.

## ARTICLE XXI.

### *Funerals and Processions.*

SECTION 1. No Lodge shall form a public procession for the funeral of a Master Mason, without the permission of its Master or his legal representative, nor for any other purpose without a Dispensation from the Grand Master; and no procession of Masons shall be permitted on any other than strictly Masonic occasions.

SEC. 2. None but Master Masons shall be permitted to join a Masonic funeral procession.

As adopted in 1873, with amendments (see marginal references) to and including session of 1886.

BY - LAWS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE, F. and A. M.

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual communication of the Grand Lodge shall, unless otherwise ordered, be held in the city of Detroit, on the fourth Tuesday of January, at 12 o'clock, noon.

*Order of Business.*

SEC. 2. After the opening of the Grand Lodge the order of business shall be as follows, viz. :

1. Reading the Records.
2. Report of the Grand Master.
3. Reports of other Grand Officers.
4. Reports of Standing Committees in their order.
5. Miscellaneous business.
6. Installation of officers and appointments of Standing Committees.

SEC. 3. This order of business may at any time be suspended or changed by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 4. At special communications the order of business shall be such as the Grand Master may direct.

*Duties of Grand Officers.*

SEC. 5. The Deputy Grand Master shall assist the Grand Master as he may direct, and in the case of the death or absence of the Grand Master, shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, and shall exercise all of the prerogatives and perform all the duties of Grand Master until a successor be chosen.

SEC. 6. The Grand Wardens shall assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge as he may direct, ordinarily performing the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and in case of the death or absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master shall, according to rank, preside at the communications of the Grand Lodge, and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of Grand Master until a successor be chosen.

1885, pp. 54-73. SEC. 7. The Grand Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds, property, securities and vouchers of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be his duty to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his trusts in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master and Finance Committee; he shall receive all moneys from the Grand Secretary and shall pay the orders of the Grand Master authorized by the Grand Lodge, and at the close of each regular annual session of the Grand Lodge, he shall deliver to the Finance Committee all the property, securities, vouchers, records and books belonging to the Grand Lodge, together with certificates of deposit or bank bills of exchange, payable to the order of "Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge," for the balance of the Grand Lodge funds then in his hands, and the Finance Committee shall hold the same until the Treasurer-elect shall have complied with the provisions of this section relating to his bonds, whereupon said Committee shall deliver over to the Grand Treasurer all of said property and certificates or bills of exchange, taking his receipt therefor.

In case a Grand Treasurer shall fail for the space of thirty days to file his bond as herein provided, or to perform any of the duties herein enjoined upon him, the Grand Master may declare the office vacant and appoint a Grand Treasurer to fill such vacancy, who shall be subject to all the provisions of law relating to Grand Treasurers.

1885, pp. 55-73. SEC. 8. The Grand Secretary shall attend at all regular and special communications of the Grand Lodge, and duly record its proceedings, and shall receive and accurately account for, and promptly pay or deliver over to the Grand Treasurer all the funds and property of the Grand Lodge, from whatever source, taking his receipt for the same; Provided, That he shall not pay over any money to the Grand Treasurer until notified by the Grand Master that the Grand Treasurer-elect has given an



approved bond required by the preceding section. He shall make a record of the returns made by constituent Lodges; receive and preserve all petitions, applications, appeals, and other documents; sign, certify to, and duly seal all instruments of writing emanating from the Grand Lodge; conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge under the direction of the Grand Master; and report annually to the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge the names of the Grand Officers elected. He shall at each annual communication make a report to the Grand Lodge of moneys received and paid over to the Grand Treasurer; of failure or want of punctuality on the part of constituent Lodges in paying dues and making proper returns; and of such other matters, as, in his judgment, may require the action of the Grand Lodge. He shall in due time, previous to each annual communication, furnish each Lodge in this jurisdiction with blank returns and with such instructions in regard to them as the regulation and laws of the Grand Lodge may require. He shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his trusts, and for the prompt delivery to his successor in office of all the books, papers, and other property of the Grand Lodge, in such sum, and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master and the Finance Committee. He shall cause the Transactions of this Grand Lodge to be published annually within forty days of the close of each annual session, and shall publish therewith its Constitution, Regulations, By-Laws, and Standing Resolutions, whenever ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 9. The Grand Lecturer shall thoroughly acquaint himself with the work and lectures of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, according to the standard of this Grand Lodge; shall visit the several Lodges in this jurisdiction as extensively as possible, and instruct them in the work, lectures, and ceremonies; he shall report to the Grand Master, in writing, any deviations in the work or lectures from the system of this Grand Lodge; and he shall have charge of teaching it during his term of office, subject always to the Grand Master.

SEC. 10. The Grand Chaplain shall attend the communications of the Grand Lodge and conduct such religious services as are established by the usages of Ancient Craft Masonry.

SEC. 11. [This section related to the duties of District Deputy Grand Masters].

SEC. 12. The Senior and Junior Grand Deacons shall perform the duties which by ancient usage pertain to their respective offices.

SEC. 13. The Grand Marshal shall proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation, introduce the representatives of foreign Grand Lodges and

distinguished visiting brethren, conduct processions of the Grand Lodge, and communicate and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

SEC. 14. The Grand Tiler shall guard the door of the Grand Lodge upon the outside, and perform the duties incident to his office.

SEC. 15. In addition to the officers named in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master may appoint at the opening of each communication, from its members, a Grand Architect, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer, Grand Pursuivant, and two Grand Stewards. The title of each shall be Worshipful, and the rank that accorded by Masonic usage. Their terms of office shall expire at the close of the communication for which they were appointed.

SEC. 16. The Grand Standard Bearer shall take charge of the Grand Standard in processions and public ceremonies, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

SEC. 17. The Grand Sword Bearer shall act as assistant to the Grand Marshal, act as his substitute in his absence, and perform such other duties as by ancient usage pertain to his office.

SEC. 18. The Grand Pursuivant shall be stationed at the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be his duty to announce all applicants for admission by their Masonic title, name and connection; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed and, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations.

SEC. 19. The Grand Stewards shall perform the duties of their offices in accordance with ancient usage, and shall also have charge of the jewels and clothing of the Grand Lodge during its communications.

#### *Standing Committees and their Duties.*

SEC. 20. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, immediately after the installation of officers, the Grand Master shall appoint the following Standing Committees, who shall hold their office for one year, or until their successors are appointed, and shall be entitled to the same per-diem and mileage as other officers of the Grand Lodge:

*First—On Jurisprudence*, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all questions of Masonic Law, submitted to them for investigation.

*Second—On Appeals*, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and report upon all appeals, memorials, and petitions in relation to any matter of complaint or grievance within this jurisdiction, which shall come before the Grand Lodge. The chairman shall give

written notice to such of the parties interested as may have caused their residence or address to be communicated to him, of the time when and the place where the committee will hear such appeals, at least one week before the time appointed for such hearing.

*Third—On Finance*, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and all accounts and financial matters to them referred; the mileage and per-diem due to each officer and member of the Grand Lodge; and to make a full report, at each annual communication, of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge.

*Fourth—On Lodges*, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine the records of work and the returns of Lodges, under Dispensation; and to make reports to the Grand Lodge if (or not), in their opinion, charters should be granted to such Lodges; and also to examine and report upon any returns of proceedings of chartered Lodges which may be referred to them.

*Fifth—On Credentials and Correspondence*, consisting of the Grand Secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* a committee on credentials; and it shall be his duty to examine the credentials of all persons claiming the right of membership, and report their names, Masonic standing, rank and connection to the Grand Lodge at the beginning of each communication. The Grand Secretary shall also be *ex-officio* a committee on correspondence, and it shall be his duty to examine the correspondence and reports from other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and to digest from the proceedings of such Grand Lodges the date of meeting, the number of Lodges represented, the decisions on questions of Masonic law adopted by such Grand Lodge, and such other matters as the committee may deem of interest to the Craft in Michigan, and the committee shall refrain from criticism of such proceedings, as well as promulgating the opinion of the committee upon decisions, laws and regulations of this or any other Grand Lodge.

SEC. 21. All of the previous-named committees, together with the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary, shall convene at the place of holding the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, at least twenty-four hours previous to its opening, and shall be entitled to the same per-diem as is allowed to members of the Grand Lodge; and any of the above committees may be convened at such time and place as the Grand Master may deem necessary, and, when so convened, shall be entitled to the per-diem and mileage allowed members of the Grand Lodge.

*Special Committees.*

SEC. 22. Such special committees as may be deemed necessary may be appointed to act at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

*Compensation of Officers, Committees and Members.*

1880, p. 102.  
1883, p. 43.

SEC. 23. The Grand Officers and members of this Grand Lodge entitled to vote, shall receive three dollars a day for each day's actual attendance upon all annual and special communications, and three cents per mile for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the same—the route and distance to be determined by the Finance Committee—Provided that no representative shall receive either mileage or per-diem, unless the dues to the Grand Lodge, of the Lodge which he represents, shall previously have been paid or remitted. To the foregoing are the following exceptions, viz.:

1876, pp. 48-52.

SEC. 24. The Grand Master shall receive for his expenses five hundred dollars per annum, and the mileage named above for each mile traveled in the performance of his official duties; the Grand Secretary shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars and the mileage allowed other members of the Grand Lodge; the Grand Lecturer shall receive an annual salary of seven hundred dollars and the same mileage as is paid members of the Grand Lodge, for each mile traveled in the performance of his official duties, and for attendance upon Schools of Instruction he shall receive an additional compensation of three dollars per day; the compensation named shall be due and payable quarterly, on the first days of April, July, October and January.

1885, pp. 61-62.  
1886, pp. 36-81.

SEC. 25. Standing and special committees, when convened pursuant to these By-Laws, shall be entitled to the same mileage and per-diem allowed members of the Grand Lodge.

NOTE.—The reduction of mileage from five to three cents per mile was made in 1880, but the Grand Lodge in 1883 declared that "such reduction does not apply to the Grand Lecturer when traveling in the line of his duty."

Transactions 1883, p. 59.

*Grand Lodge Revenues.*

SEC. 26. The revenues of this Grand Lodge shall be derived as may be otherwise provided in these By-Laws, and from the following sources, viz.:

*First*—For every warrant or charter to form a new Lodge, \$100.

*Second*—For every Dispensation to form a new Lodge—to be deducted

from fee for charter in case the Lodge shall subsequently be chartered by this Grand Lodge, \$50.

*Third*—All other Dispensations, \$5.

*Fourth*—For every Grand Lodge certificate, \$1.00, one-half of which shall belong to the Grand Secretary.

*Fifth*—All chartered Lodges in this Jurisdiction shall pay annually to the Grand Lodge, before the 10th day of January, for every person initiated, one dollar; for every Master Mason, from without the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, admitted to membership, one dollar; and for each Master Mason, who is a member of the Lodge at the close of the Masonic year (honorary members, suspended members, members whose dues may be remitted on charitable considerations and Secretaries excepted), thirty-five cents. 1874, p. 100. 1877, p. 85.

SEC. 27. All moneys received by the Grand Secretary for use of Grand Lodge Seal, for certificates, blanks, and other papers authorized by the Grand Lodge or issued by its direction, shall be accounted for to the Grand Lodge and paid to the Grand Treasurer.

### *Proxies.*

SEC. 28. Whenever the Master of a Lodge cannot attend the communication of the Grand Lodge, the Senior or Junior Warden, shall, according to rank, be his proxy, and the legal representative of the Lodge. In case of the failure or inability of either of these to attend, the Lodge may, at its last regular communication in December, elect of its members any Master Mason in good standing, as the Representative of the Lodge, and he shall receive a certificate of his appointment in writing signed by the Master, and under the seal of the Lodge electing him.

### *Clothing and Jewels.*

SEC. 29. The officers and members of this Grand Lodge when convened shall wear the ordinary clothing of the Master Mason, and the officers shall also wear upon their left breast the jewels appropriate to their several offices, which shall be made of gilt or yellow metal. The jewels shall be suspended by purple ribbon, at either end of which shall be a bar, and equally between the bars a slide of the same metal as the jewel. Upon the upper bar shall be inscribed the words "Grand Lodge," upon the slide the initials "F. & A. M.;" and upon the lower bar the word "Michigan."

*Lodges Under Dispensation.*

SEC. 30. Lodges under Dispensation may be constituted by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge upon the petition of not less than eight Master Masons in good standing, and in which their Master and Wardens shall be nominated. Said petition shall set forth the name of the village, town, place or city and county in which the Lodge is to be established; also the proposed name of the Lodge; that the petitioners have procured a suitable room, with convenient ante-rooms, for the practice of Masonic rites; that the material in their proposed jurisdiction is sufficient to sustain a healthy and reputable Lodge; which shall be accompanied by a recommendation from at least three Lodges nearest the place in which the new Lodge is to be holden, certifying to the truth of the statements contained in said petition; and also certifying that the request for said recommendation was submitted to each Lodge at a regular meeting at least one lunar month previous to its final action thereon; together with  
1882, pp. 37, 38. a certificate from the Grand Lecturer, or other satisfactory evidence that the brothers named for Master and Wardens are qualified to open and close a Lodge, and confer the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

SEC. 31. There shall be paid for every Dispensation for a new Lodge the sum of fifty dollars; for every charter the sum of one hundred dollars; from which shall be deducted the sum previously paid for Dispensation.

SEC. 32. No charter shall issue to a Lodge under Dispensation until at least four months after the date of said Dispensation, and until it shall have conferred the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M. in manner and form as prescribed by the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all Lodges under Dispensation shall make returns of work accompanied by their Dispensations at any annual communication of the Grand Lodge which may convene between the date of the Dispensation and issuing of a charter.

SEC. 33. Lodges under Dispensation shall not elect any officers, transact any business or perform any work except that clearly expressed in the warrant of Dispensation creating them, and shall always act in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 34. At least ten days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, all Lodges under Dispensation shall forward to the Grand Secretary their Lodge records, which shall contain a full and exact report of everything done by authority of their warrant of Dispensation, together with the Dispensation under which they have worked.

SEC. 35. Lodges under Dispensation shall be governed by such By-Laws as are enacted by this Grand Lodge.

[See By-Laws for Lodges U. D., page 65.]

### *Chartered Lodges.*

SEC. 36. No Lodge chartered by this Grand Lodge shall proceed to work until the election and installation of its officers, and the constitution and dedication of the Lodge.

SEC. 37. At the first election subsequent to the issuing of a charter, any member of the Lodge possessing the qualifications required by Section 2, of Article V. of Grand Lodge Regulations, or who shall have served as Master or Warden in such Lodge, shall be eligible and may be elected to the office of Master without having previously held such office in a chartered Lodge.

SEC. 38. All Lodges in this jurisdiction shall provide suitable jewels, furniture, and clothing, and keep their Lodge rooms at all times secure and in good order.

SEC. 39. All Lodges in this jurisdiction shall, within thirty days after each annual election of officers, report to the Grand Secretary the names of the Master, Wardens, and other elected officers; the report to be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary, under the seal of the Lodge.

SEC. 40. The books, accounts, and reports of Lodges in this jurisdiction shall cover and include the calendar year, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Lodge to make an annual report to the Grand Secretary before the tenth day of January in each year, of the names of the Master, Wardens, and officers of the Lodge, a list of those initiated, passed, raised, admitted, restored, dimitted, deaths, suspensions, expulsions, and rejections, with the respective dates opposite each name; also the number of miles necessarily traveled by its representative to attend the communication of the Grand Lodge; the returns to be signed by the Master.

SEC. 41. This Grand Lodge may require the Secretary and Treasurer of any Lodge in its jurisdiction, or any constituent Lodge may require these officers to give bonds with sufficient sureties to this Grand Lodge for the faithful performance of their respective duties and trusts, in accordance with the "Act of Incorporation" and "Corporate By-Laws" of this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 42. Any Lodge in this jurisdiction authorized to conduct its business and confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in a foreign language, may make no change or modification in the work or lectures, and is required to keep all records, and make all reports and returns to the Grand Lodge in the English language; and the Master and Wardens of any such Lodge shall be familiar with and well-skilled in the work and lectures in the English language.

1881, p. 148.  
1884, p. 70.

SEC. 43. When any two Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, having concurrent or adjoining jurisdiction, shall desire to consolidate, a resolution, in substance as follows, shall be presented in the Lodge having the latest charter at a regular communication thereof:

*“Resolved, That upon the concurrence of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. & A. M., this Lodge does surrender its charter for the purpose of consolidating with said ..... Lodge, No. ....”*

And in the same month, in the oldest Lodge, shall be presented a resolution at a regular communication thereof, in substance as follows:

*“Resolved, That this Lodge does agree to concur in, and hereby requests ..... Lodge, No. ...., to consolidate with and join us.”*

When such a resolution has been presented, it shall be entered in full upon the records, and lie upon the table, without further action, until the next regular communication of the said Lodges. Within ten days after the presentation of such resolutions, the Secretary of each Lodge shall mail, post-paid, to the last known post office address of each of the members of his said Lodge, a notice, in substance as follows:

*“The following resolution was, on the ..... day of ..... A. L. 58., presented to this Lodge, and will be brought up for action at the next regular communication of this Lodge, to be held on ..... evening, the ..... day of ..... A. L. 58...”*

(Insert resolution.)

[L. S.] .....

*Secretary.*

At the next regular communication of each of said Lodges, after that at which such resolution shall be presented, each Lodge shall proceed to vote upon such resolution, and if unanimous in its favor, the same shall be declared adopted; but if one or more votes are cast against the adoption of such resolution, the same shall be declared lost. The vote shall be had in the usual manner as for membership, and each member present shall vote. No reconsideration of said vote shall be had.



The Secretaries of such Lodges so desiring to consolidate shall enter upon the record the character of the vote, how many were cast for and against said resolution, and they shall also, immediately thereafter, notify the Lodge with which it is proposed to consolidate, in writing and under seal, of the action of their respective Lodges.

When both Lodges, proposing such consolidation, shall have adopted in substance their respective resolutions as aforesaid, the Secretary of each Lodge shall, within five days after such adoption, forward to the Grand Master a notice in writing of the action of their respective Lodges, with a copy of the records of their Lodge relating to such consolidation, including a copy of the resolution, a copy of the notice to the members of their respective Lodges, accompanied by a certificate showing that the same was mailed to each member of their or his Lodge, and the date when so mailed. Upon receipt of such notices and papers, if it shall appear to the Grand Master that the action of each of said Lodges was had in conformity to the provisions hereof, he shall, within ten days, notify the Grand Secretary of his approval thereof, and he shall, by and through the Grand Secretary, authorize the said Lodges, in writing, to so consolidate, under the same name, number and charter, as also with the then present officers of the oldest of said consolidating Lodges, and from thenceforth all the property and effects of such consolidating Lodges shall merge, and be and become the joint property of such consolidation, under the oldest chartered Lodge; and the Lodge so consolidating with the older, shall forthwith send to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge its seal and charter, together with a full and complete list of all its members at the date of such consolidation; and such newly-organized Lodge shall have jurisdiction of all Masonic material, and of all matters over which either of said consolidating Lodges had jurisdiction at the time of such consolidation; and it shall be liable for all dues and obligations of either or both of said Lodges to this Grand Lodge, as well as to any other body or party; and the territorial jurisdiction of such newly-consolidated Lodge shall be the same as in other cases of Lodge locations.

Provided, further, that the Secretary of the newly-organized or consolidated Lodge shall properly enter upon the records of such Lodge the names of all the members of the Lodge so consolidating with his or the older Lodge; and provided, further, that at any time within three months after the date of such consolidation, any member of either of said consolidated Lodges who shall certify that he was absent from the jurisdiction, and did not receive any such notice, and was not aware of the proposed consolidation, and who shall not desire to become a member of such consolidated Lodge, may procure a certificate from the Secretary, showing him to be in good standing, and had paid

all dues to his Lodge up to the time of such consolidation, and forward same to the Grand Secretary, who shall issue a dimit to any such member, of same date as the consolidation.

After any such consolidation, the Grand Master shall file with the Grand Secretary all papers in his possession relating thereto, and report his action to the Grand Lodge at its next session.

Any Lodge failing to consolidate as aforesaid, may again, after three months, have action thereon, by pursuing the same course as hereinbefore laid down.

If any Lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall cease to exist, except for the purposes of consolidation, the last Master or Wardens of such Lodge shall, within thirty days thereafter, transmit to the Grand Secretary all the books, papers, jewels (except furniture), seal and other property, or funds, or evidences thereof, together with the charter, if the same has not been arrested or removed by order of Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

And it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Master and Wardens to see that the furniture is deposited or stored in some safe place, and receipted for by some responsible party, and such receipt shall also be sent to the Grand Secretary, and the Grand Master shall order such furniture to be sold or otherwise disposed of; and the proceeds, if any, shall be accounted for as are other funds paid to or received by this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 44. No Lodge can surrender its charter without the consent of this Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Master, so long as there are eight Master Masons, members thereof, who desire to work under said charter according to the Regulations of this Grand Lodge and the usages of Masonry.

SEC. 45. Whenever the charter of a Lodge shall in any manner be destroyed, or shall become so defaced and illegible as to be unfit for use, or shall be stolen or surreptitiously taken and detained, without the fault of the Lodge or Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to suspend its powers, and it shall be lawful for the Grand Master to order another charter to be issued to said Lodge, which charter shall bear the same name and number, setting forth the names of the members and officers named in the first charter, the date thereof, the names of the Grand Officers attached thereto, and the reasons for granting another charter, which shall be signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary under his hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, without fee.

*Charity.*

SEC. 46. No applications made to this Grand Lodge for charity or relief shall be acted upon until they have been first referred to the Finance Committee, and their report received by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 47. No Lodge in this jurisdiction, or officer or member thereof shall give any certificate or recommendation to enable a Mason in an itinerant manner to apply to Lodges for relief.

*Masonic Emblems.*

SEC. 48. The use of Masonic emblems by Masons as business signs or cards, unless such business be exclusively or largely in Masonic goods, is strictly prohibited.

SEC. 49. The exhibition of Masonic regalia, jewels or other merchandise, in the room or place used as the ante-room of the grand Lodge, is hereby prohibited. 1886, pp. 36-81.

As adopted in 1873 with amendments (see marginal references) to and including session of 1886.



# BY-LAWS

ADOPTED IN 1876

## FOR THE ORGANIZATION, REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT

OF

## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

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SECTION 1. When the Dispensation for a Lodge U. D. has been received by the Brother named therein as its W. M., he shall notify all the Brethren, named in the Dispensation as members of the new Lodge, of the time and place of a meeting to organize it, at which meeting any Brother, properly vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing, may be present by invitation or permission of the W. M.

SEC. 2. Every Brother, other than those named by the Dispensation as members of the new Lodge, must satisfy the W. M. thereof that he is a Master Mason, by being properly vouched for, or by an examination under the test oath; and any Brother unable to furnish such evidence of his Masonic character, must retire and wait further investigation.

SEC. 3. The W. M., having satisfied himself of the proper Masonic standing of all present, will then read the Dispensation, or cause it to be read to the Brethren; and, by virtue of the powers therein conferred on him, will temporarily appoint from among those named in the Dispensation, and who are properly vouched for, a Treasurer and Secretary, a Senior and a Junior Deacon, and a Tiler.

SEC. 4. The W. M., taking his station and the gavel, will now request the Brethren to be clothed, will order the officers to take their proper stations and places, and open his Lodge in regular Masonic form, on the third degree of Masonry.

1886, pp. 37-81.

SEC. 5. The first duty of the Master, after opening the Lodge, will be to order the Secretary *pro tem.* to copy the Dispensation (unless it has been previously done), on the first pages of its Record Book, which record the W. M. shall certify to be correct. And no Lodge shall proceed to do any work or transact any business by virtue of such Dispensation, until the same is recorded as above provided.

SEC. 6. The W. M. will then permanently appoint the required officers, and cause a proper record thereof to be made.

SEC. 7. A Lodge under Dispensation can not elect or install officers.

SEC. 8. A Lodge under Dispensation cannot make By-Laws. A majority of its members, by a vote, may fix the day and hour of its meeting, and which meeting in the lunar month shall be its regular; the amount of dues to be paid by each member; and its fees for the degrees; Provided, it shall not confer the three degrees for less than twenty-one dollars.

SEC. 9. Near the close of the Masonic year, the Lodge under Dispensation, expecting to be chartered, should agree upon a code of By-Laws to be returned, with its Records and Dispensation, for approval by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 10. A Lodge under Dispensation is authorized, by its Dispensation, to admit and make Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts and Master Masons; it can neither admit or discipline a member; but if discipline becomes necessary, the charges must be preferred in, and tried by, the nearest chartered Lodge, or in such Lodge as the Grand Master shall direct.

SEC. 11. The personal and territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge, under Dispensation, shall be in all respects (except for discipline), like that of a chartered Lodge.

SEC. 12. In receiving, referring, and balloting on petitions for degrees, or for membership, and in the examination and advancement of candidates for degrees, a Lodge under Dispensation shall observe the rules and regulations enacted by the Grand Lodge, for the government of chartered Lodges.

SEC. 13. The duties of the officers of a Lodge, under Dispensation, are such as are required by Masonic usages and Grand Lodge Regulations of the officers of a chartered Lodge, so far as the same does not conflict with the provisions of these By-Laws.

SEC. 14. The charter Members of a Lodge are those named in the Dispensation creating it.

SEC. 15. A Lodge under Dispensation is not required to pay dues to

the Grand Lodge. Its W. M., or legal representative, will be admitted to a seat, but not to membership, in the Grand Lodge, and he can neither vote, nor draw mileage or per diem.

SEC. 16. When the charter, granted by the Grand Lodge to a Lodge under Dispensation, has been received by the W. M. thereof, he shall notify all its members of the time of its first meeting for the election of officers; which meeting and election may be held on any Regular of the Lodge, not more than two months subsequent to the date of the charter; Provided, That if, for any cause, such first meeting cannot be held within the time required by these By-Laws, the Grand Master may, by Dispensation, authorize such meeting and an election of officers at some other time, of which time due notice shall be given to all the members of the Lodge.

SEC. 17. At such meeting, after opening the Lodge, it shall be the first duty of the W. M. to read the charter, or cause it to be read, to the Lodge, and to record, or cause it to be recorded in its Record Book, on the page thereof next following its last record of proceedings, as a Lodge under Dispensation. The only other business that can be properly done at this meeting is the election of its Officers; and until the Lodge has been properly constituted, and its officers properly installed by the Grand Master, his Deputy or Proxy, no other business or work can be legally done by it.

SEC. 18. A newly-chartered and legally-constituted Lodge, whose Officers have been duly elected and installed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, shall, like other chartered Lodges, hold an annual election of officers on its last Regular before the festival of St. John, the Evangelist (Dec. 27th), and make to the Grand Secretary the report of such election, required of other chartered Lodges.





PENAL CODE

OF THE

GRAND LODGE, F. and A. M.

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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OFFENSES.

1. Every violation, by a Mason, of his Masonic obligations, or of the established laws, usages and customs of Masonry: every violation of the municipal law involving moral turpitude, is a Masonic offense, for which the offender may be subjected to such lawful punishment as the tribunal having jurisdiction in the case shall adjudge.

2. Masonry will not take judicial cognizance of offenses merely ecclesiastical or political in their nature, nor of a breach of contract or claim at law between Masons, or between one Mason and another, unless involving *moral* turpitude in the offender.

TRIBUNAL.

3. No Lodge shall hear or determine a Masonic trial until it shall have been regularly chartered and its officers duly elected and installed; Provided, that when any offense shall be committed within the territory of a Lodge U. D., by one not a member of a contiguous Lodge, the matter shall be referred by the Master to the Grand Master, who shall have power to direct in what Lodge the offender shall be tried.

4. For the purpose of a Masonic trial, the tribunal shall consist solely of Master Masons in good standing, who are members of the Lodge in which the trial is pending.

5. The Master, or his lawful representative, shall preside at the trial. He shall decide all points of order; and all questions relating to the legality, sufficiency or regularity of any charges, or of any service, paper, or proceedings in the case; allow or forbid amendments and continuances; and control debate. No appeal shall be taken from his decision to the Lodge, but he shall be responsible to the Grand Lodge for any abuse of his powers or error in the exercise thereof.

#### JURISDICTION.

6. The penal jurisdiction of a Lodge is that power which it constitutionally possesses to take judicial cognizance of Masonic offenses, and to prosecute and punish Masons therefor. A Lodge has penal jurisdiction over all Masons, affiliated and non-affiliated, residing or sojourning within its territory, and over all of its members, and over its Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, wheresoever dispersed; Provided, that the Grand Master and the Master shall be exempt from the penal jurisdiction of any constituent Lodge during their term of office; but for all unmasonic or immoral acts done by either while in office, and not official in their nature, he shall be subject to the penal jurisdiction of the Lodge, when that term expires.

7. A Lodge has exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases of violation of its own By-Laws or internal regulations.

8. Conviction and punishment by a court of law shall not bar a Masonic prosecution for the same offense.

#### CHARGES.

1886, pp. 37-81.

9. Neither of the three Masonic penalties can be inflicted upon a brother without charges, specifications, notice and trial in due Masonic form. Charges shall be made in writing (so far as proper to be written), signed by the accuser, and filed with the Secretary of the Lodge. The offense must be charged with certainty; and time, place, and particulars distinctly specified. A general charge of unmasonic conduct, without specifications, shall not be received.

10. If the charges be filed at a regular communication, they shall thereupon be read by the Secretary in open Lodge; if they be filed at any other time, they shall be so read at the next regular communication after such filing. The charges shall not be amended after such reading except by permission of the Master in open Lodge.

1886, pp. 37-81.

11. Charges may be preferred only by an affiliated Master Mason in good standing. The Master, whenever he shall deem proper, may direct the Junior Warden to prefer charges. Accusations or charges against members of a Lodge, or against constituent Lodges, cannot be

received from non-affiliates, except in case of charges against a member of a Lodge by leave granted by vote of such Lodge, and in case of charges against a constituent Lodge, by leave of Grand Lodge.

12. When charges are preferred against an officer of the Lodge, the Grand Master may, in his discretion, suspend the accused from office during the pendency of the trial.

13. Charges may be preferred against a Mason who is under sentence of suspension, and the Lodge may, without reinstating the accused, proceed to try and punish him for any Masonic offense other than that for which he was suspended.

14. Charges for violation of any enactment of the Grand Lodge, or of the Code, shall specify with particularity the provisions violated, as well as the facts of the violation. Where the offense is non-payment of dues, charges must be preferred and trial had as for any other Masonic offense.

15. If the charges be received, a true copy thereof shall be served upon the accused, together with a summons requiring him to appear and answer; which summons shall be made returnable at such subsequent regular communication as the Master shall direct.

16. The copy and summons may be served by any member of the Lodge. The service must be personal and at least ten days before the return day, if the place of residence of the accused is within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and known to the Secretary; but if his residence is not known, or is beyond the jurisdiction, then the copy and summons shall be sent by mail to the last known postoffice address of the accused, at least sixty days before the return day, in an envelope properly addressed, upon which shall be endorsed an order to the Postmaster to return the same to the Secretary if not delivered within ten days; and such service shall be taken and deemed to be sufficient. By 1874, p. 66. the term "place of residence" shall be understood the domicile or place occupied by the accused as a home. The person making such service shall file a certificate of the time, place, and manner of making the same.

17. The accused shall be entitled to a speedy and impartial trial; and for unreasonable neglect of prosecution the Master may, in his discretion, dismiss the charges.

18. The Masonic standing of the accused is not affected until after sentence. He is presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty; and he may, at all times before sentence, vote upon all matters not involved in the charges and specifications pending against him; Provided, that he shall be debarred from visiting any but his own Lodge until after the determination of the case.

## ANSWER.

19. The answer shall be, in writing, unless the accused answer generally *guilty* or *not guilty*, in which case he may answer orally, and such answer shall be forthwith recorded by the Secretary. If he answer in writing, his answer shall be filed with the charges and annexed thereto.

20. If the accused neglect or refuse to answer, or stand mute, an answer of *not guilty* shall be recorded, and the trial shall proceed in all things as though he had thus answered.

## COUNSEL.

21. Either the accuser or the accused may choose counsel for his assistance. None but a Master Mason in good standing shall appear as counsel.

22. The Master may appoint counsel in such case as he shall deem proper, if none be chosen. If the accused do not appear the Master shall appoint counsel for the defense, whose duty it shall be to see that the trial is fairly conducted, and the accused not unjustly imperilled.

23. A Mason under suspension can only appear in the Lodge by counsel, but he may appear personally at all meetings of the Commissioners in his case.

## PROOFS.

24. Upon the coming in of the answer, the Master shall appoint three Commissioners, members of the Lodge in good standing, before whom, or a majority of them, all the proofs in the case should be taken.

25. The accused may object to any or all of the Commissioners upon the sufficiency of which objection the Master shall decide, and make such further appointments as shall be requisite.

26. The Master has the right, by virtue of his office, to be present and preside at all the meetings of the Commissioners. When present, he shall decide all questions of order and procedure; in his absence the Commissioners shall decide.

27. The Commissioners shall give the accuser and accused, or their counsel, at least five days' notice of the time and place of their meeting, for the taking of proofs. If the accused shall not have appeared, nor answered, he need not be notified.

28. If there be material testimony which cannot be produced before the Commissioners, the same may be taken at such other reasonable time and place, and before such other competent person or persons, as the Master shall order, five days' notice of which shall be given, as herein provided.

29. The testimony of the prosecution shall first be taken, after which the accused may introduce proofs for his defense. If any new questions be raised by the testimony for the defense, the prosecution may rebut the same, but cannot enter into any new matters unless the accused be allowed to reply to the same by counter proofs.

30. The best evidence which the circumstances admit shall be produced. All testimony that is relevant to the issue should be admitted; that which is irrelevant should be excluded. As a general rule, hearsay evidence should be excluded; but in this regard an equitable discretion may be exercised. If the offense charged be a crime by 1884, p. 61. the civil law, and the accused shall have been convicted of such crime, in any court of record, the record of such conviction, or a certified copy thereof, may be read as *prima facie* evidence only of the guilt of the accused; Provided, that no such record shall be held sufficient without some corroborative evidence; and *provided, further*, that such conviction and the judgment thereon shall stand in force, and be unreversed, at the time of the trial in the Lodge; and *provided, further*, that if, at the time of such trial, any proceeding in behalf of the accused, by writ of error, or otherwise, be pending for the reversal of such judgment, such trial may proceed or be postponed until the determination of such proceeding, as the Lodge by a majority vote at a regular meeting shall determine.

31. Both parties shall have the right of cross-examination and objection.

32. Any discreet person is a competent witness. A witness cannot be compelled to criminate himself.

33. The official books and records of the Lodge are evidence in themselves; so also are the charter of the Lodge, and the laws and enactments of the Lodge and the Grand Lodge.

34. The testimony of a Mason in good standing shall be taken upon his Masonic honor and obligation. The testimony of profanes shall be taken under oath, the oath to be administered by any officer competent under the law to administer oaths. The testimony of one under sentence of suspension or expulsion shall be taken in the same manner as that of a profane.

35. The attendance of witnesses who are Masons may be enforced by summons, to be issued by the Master (or his lawful representative) upon application of either party. Willful disobedience of such summons is a Masonic offense, and shall subject the offender to discipline.

36. All of the testimony proper to be written shall be reduced to writing.

37. The Commissioners shall keep full minutes of all their proceedings (including all motions, objections and rulings), and report them, with all the testimony, to the Lodge; but they shall report no opinion.

38. The Secretary of the Lodge (or some brother deputed in his stead by the Master) shall act as Secretary to the Commissioners. He shall fully and carefully record all proceedings pertaining to the trial that are had in the Lodge. He shall attach together all papers filed in the case, together with a report of the Commissioners in their order, with the date of filing endorsed upon each, and carefully preserve the same in the archives of the Lodge; but the same shall not be entered on record.

39. The accused shall be competent to testify in the case.

#### ARGUMENT.

40. Upon the reception of the report of the Commissioners, the accuser and accused have the right either in person or by counsel to argue the case before the Lodge.

41. The Master has the power to limit the parties in their argument to such time as he may deem proper, but he shall announce such limitation before the opening of the argument.

#### DELIBERATION.

42. Upon the conclusion of the argument (or, if there be no argument, then upon the conclusion of the testimony) the accuser (except he be the Junior Warden prosecuting officially, and in such case the party or parties directly aggrieved) and the accused, with their counsel, and every other person not authorized to vote upon the final decision of the case, shall retire from the Lodge, and the doors shall be closed for deliberation.

43. It is proper, at this stage of the proceedings, for any brother to express his views of the case, and of the law and facts involved.

#### JUDGMENT.

44. Final judgment upon the guilt or innocence of the accused can only be passed in a Master Mason's Lodge. None shall be present but those legally qualified to vote upon the case. An honorary member of the Lodge, who is not also an actual member, cannot vote nor be present.

1886, p. 37-81. Action on charges must be commenced at a regular communication, but may be continued from time to time and had at special communications convened for that purpose, by vote at such regular, or notice to all the members of the Lodge within the jurisdiction.

45. The vote of the Lodge shall be first taken upon the question, "Is the accused guilty or not guilty?"

46. The vote shall be by ball ballot, and shall be taken upon each specification separately. Black shall be cast for *guilty*, and white for *not guilty*.

47. Before the ballot is taken, the Master shall see that ballots of each color, equal at least in number to the number of members present, are provided and placed in the ballot box.

48. The Master and Wardens shall inspect the ballot at the Master's station, and the result shall be declared forthwith by the Master.

49. Two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be required to convict.

50. Every brother present shall vote unless excused by the unanimous consent of the Lodge.

51. The result of the ballot upon each specification shall be recorded by the Secretary in regular order, with the numbers severally cast for *guilty* and *not guilty*. The Lodge may convict or acquit of a part or all of the specifications as they shall deem just.

52. If the accused be acquitted, the judgment of the Lodge shall be so recorded and declared forthwith. Upon a judgment of acquittal, the proceedings are absolutely terminated, and the case is closed so far as regards any further action by the Lodge. There can be no re-consideration of the vote nor re-passing of the ballot. The only remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge.

#### PENALTY.

53. After the conviction the vote shall immediately be taken upon the penalty in the following order, beginning with the highest and descending until the requisite vote is given to declare the sentence, viz.:

1. Expulsion.
2. Indefinite suspension.
3. Definite suspension.
4. Reprimand.

54. If a specific penalty be provided by law for any offense, no other penalty than the one provided shall be inflicted or voted upon in such case. In case of conviction for non-payment of dues, no ballot shall be necessary to determine the penalty, but upon any such conviction the Worshipful Master shall immediately declare the penalty of indefinite suspension. 1884, p. 83.

55. The vote shall be by ball ballot, and shall be regulated by similar rules as in passing judgment.

56. A two-thirds vote shall be required for sentence of expulsion or suspension. Sentence of reprimand may be passed by a majority vote.

57. There shall be no re-consideration nor re-passing of any ballot taken in the course of a Masonic trial.

58. Only one of the Masonic penalties shall be inflicted in any case, nor shall any other punishment be inflicted than is herein provided. A Mason shall not be expelled for non-payment of dues.

59. The result of the ballot upon each penalty shall be entered at large upon the record, with the number of votes for and against in each instance, and in the order in which the proceedings occur.

60. At the conclusion of the ballot upon the penalty, the accuser and counsel shall be re-admitted to the Lodge, and the Master shall announce the result.

61. The parties shall at once be notified of the action of the Lodge. All cases of expulsion and suspension shall be reported by the Secretary to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge and to contiguous Lodges. If the person expelled or suspended were a member of another Lodge than the one in which he was tried, the Lodge of which he was a member shall be immediately notified of the sentence, and the cause of the same, by the Secretary.

#### APPEALS.

62. Any brother deeming himself aggrieved by the decision of the Lodge, of the Master thereof, or of the Commissioners, may appeal to the Grand Lodge. All appeals shall be in writing, and shall set forth clearly the ground upon which the appellant seeks redress.

63. The appeal may be taken whether the accused be convicted or acquitted, and by either party. It applies as well in questions of law as in questions of fact, and may be taken from any erroneous action, ruling or decision of the Lodge, the Master or the Commissioners.

64. The appeal must be taken, and notice thereof given in writing to the Lodge, by filing the same with the Secretary, within forty days after the appellant shall have notice of the decision from which the appeal is taken.

65. Upon receipt of the notice of appeal the Secretary shall immediately make and transmit to the Grand Secretary full and accurate copies duly certified, of all the proceedings in the case as they are recorded upon the books of the Lodge, and of the charges and specifications, answer or answers, notices, summonses, proofs, reports, and all papers of every kind in the archives of the Lodge pertaining to the



subject matter. He shall minute upon the record the receipt of the notice of appeal, and the date of his return to the Grand Lodge. And it shall be his duty to transmit to the Chairman of the Committee on Appeals, at least thirty days before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, all appeals that are in his hands for disposition by the Grand Lodge. 1882, p. 61.  
1886, p. 37-81.

66. The appeal shall be prosecuted at the first annual communication of the Grand Lodge, after the time limited for taking the same shall have expired. Any appeal not prosecuted as aforesaid shall, on motion, be dismissed by the Grand Lodge, unless good cause for the delay appear. After such dismissal the Masonic standing of the accused shall be the same as though no appeal had been taken.

67. If, after appeal is taken, either party desires to introduce new evidence, he shall apply to the Grand Master, stating the nature of the same. The Grand Master may thereupon, in his discretion, order such new evidence to be taken before the Standing Committee on Appeals. Ten days' notice of the time and place of taking such new evidence shall be given by said committee to both parties and their counsel, and at such time and place either party may introduce any new and competent evidence.

68. No case shall be reversed upon appeal for mere matter of form, provided substantial justice shall have been done, and no injury wrought by the informality or irregularity which shall appear.

69. After a due investigation of the case the Grand Lodge may, by a majority vote,

1. Affirm the decision appealed from.
2. Reverse the decision.
3. Modify or change the decision.
4. Award a new trial.

70. If the decision, from which the appeal was taken, be affirmed, the Masonic standing of the accused shall remain as fixed by the decision of the subordinate tribunal.

71. If a new trial be awarded, the standing of the accused shall be, in the meantime, that of a Mason under charges, and as though no trial had been had.

72. From the taking of an appeal until its determination by the Grand Lodge, the standing of the accused (if he were suspended or expelled) shall be that of a Mason under charges: Provided, that he shall be debarred, during said time, from sitting in any Lodge.

## NEW TRIALS.

73. A new trial in the Lodge shall proceed (unless special order be made to the contrary by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master) upon the charges and answer already on file, and shall begin at the introduction of the proofs; the powers of the Master as to amendments, appointments of Commissioners and counsel and all other matters, being the same as upon the original trial.

74. If, upon new trial, the accused be again convicted, he may again appeal to the Grand Lodge. No number of convictions or acquittals can exhaust the right of either party to appeal.

75. An accused party under sentence may apply to the Grand Master (in the *interim*) for a new trial, who, upon satisfactory reasons appearing, may order the same.

76. The Lodge may grant a new trial upon the application of either party, by a unanimous vote, but not otherwise. Upon a new trial ordered by the Lodge, the like rules govern in all respects as when ordered by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

## RESTORATION.

77. A Mason under sentence of definite suspension is, by operation of law, restored, at the termination of the period for which he stood suspended, to all the rights and privileges from which he was suspended; without any action of the Lodge or of the accused. The termination of the sentence is the termination of the suspension.

1886, p 37-81. 78. One under sentence of expulsion, or of definite or indefinite suspension, may be restored by the Lodge upon his own petition, if the same shall appear to be just and proper. It is the right of a Lodge to require of a member suspended for non-payment of dues, as a condition of restoration, the payment of a sum equal to the amount of dues during the term of suspension, in addition to his dues at the time of his suspension.

79. The Lodge may restore a Mason under sentence of definite or indefinite suspension by a two-thirds vote; but one under sentence of expulsion shall only be restored by the unanimous vote of the Lodge wherein the sentence was passed. Restoration from expulsion shall be in all respects the same as the admission of a profane, except as to the conferring of degrees.

80. Restoration shall not be granted by the Grand Lodge in any case, except from its own sentence; Provided, that this provision shall not

apply to appeals; nor to persons expelled by Lodges which subsequently shall have ceased to exist.

#### GRAND LODGE TRIALS.

81. Charges against a Lodge or a Master shall only be preferred to the Grand Lodge.

82. The charges shall be in writing, and shall be filed with the Grand Secretary. The Grand Master shall thereupon issue a summons to the accused, commanding appearance at a time and place therein to be prescribed.

83. The Grand Secretary shall forthwith serve the summons, accompanied by an interlocutory order of the Grand Master, and a certified copy of the charges upon the accused, or cause the same to be done; which service shall be under the like rules as service of summons and charges in trials in the Lodge.

84. Upon the filing of the charges the Grand Master may make such order as the case shall demand. If the charges be against a Lodge, he may arrest its charter until the conclusion of the trial; if against a Master he may suspend the accused from office for a like period.

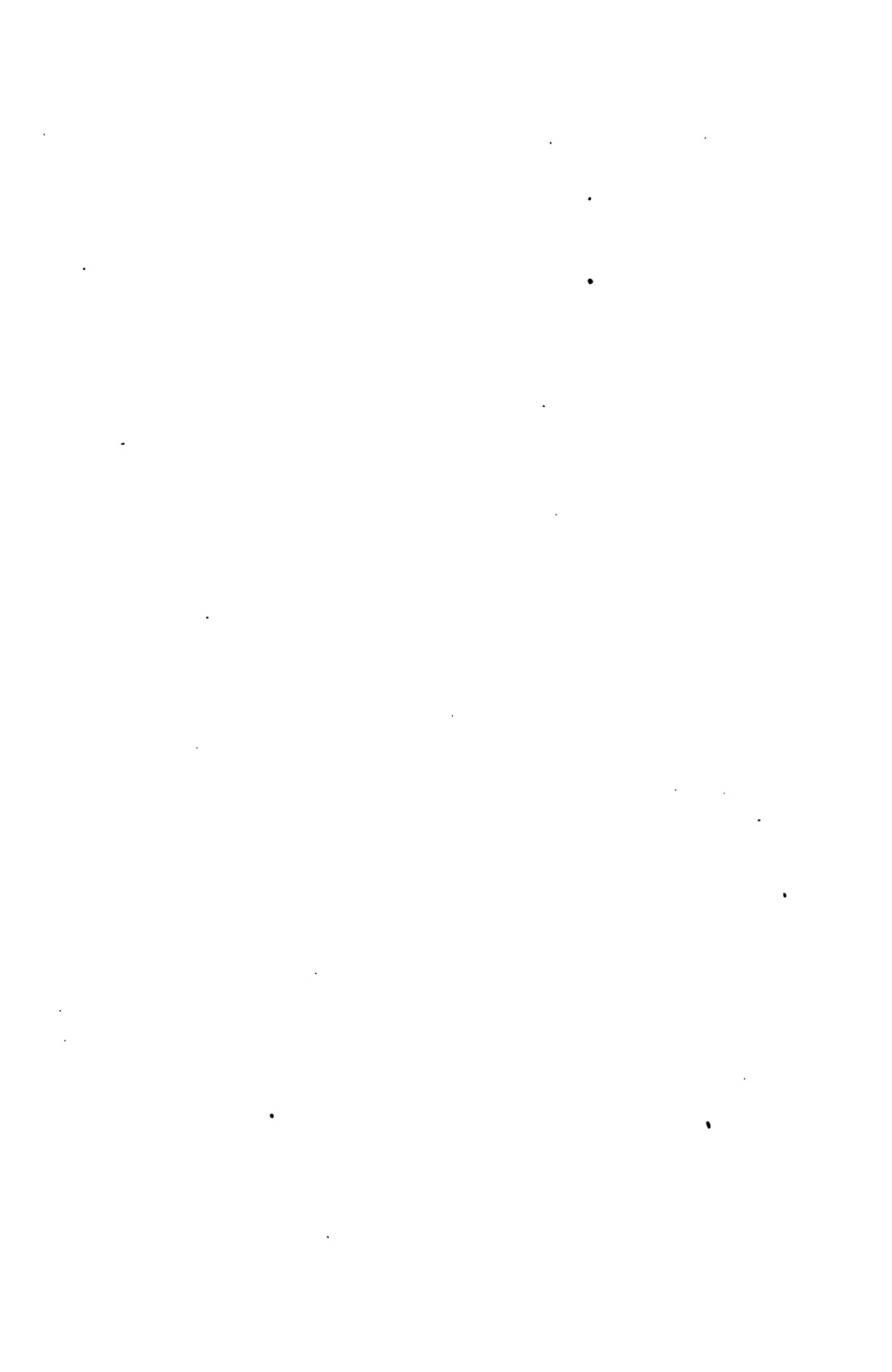
85. Trial in the Grand Lodge shall be conducted substantially under the same rules as a trial in the Lodge; Provided, that all judicial action in the Grand Lodge shall be taken by a majority vote, which vote shall be taken as the Grand Master may direct, and may be reconsidered at any time within twenty-four hours.

86. The Grand Lodge may punish individual offenders by the infliction of any of the Masonic penalties. A Lodge shall be punished by the arresting or revoking of its charter.

87. The Grand Lodge may, for sufficient cause, grant a new trial within its own body. If the Grand Lodge be not in session, the application for new trial shall be made to the Grand Master, who has, in the *interim*, power to grant the same.

88. The granting of a new trial in the Grand Lodge is attended with the like effects, as to the former decision or sentence and the Masonic standing of the accused, as in the like case in the Lodge, and the new trial shall proceed upon the same general principles as in the first instance.

Recommended to Lodges in 1874 (see Trans., p. 67) and declared to be the law in 1877 (see Trans., pp. 16, 57). Amendments to and including Session of 1886 noted in margin.



# RULES OF ORDER

FOR THE

## GOVERNMENT OF GRAND LODGE.

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RULE 1. The Roll of Officers and Members shall be called at the opening of each day's session, and no member, who shall fail to be present, shall be entitled to *per diem* allowance, unless his absence shall be excused by the Grand Master.

2. None but members of the Grand Lodge, past or present officers of other Grand Lodges excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same; nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session, except by permission of the Grand Master.

3. All members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except those officers whose duties may call them about the Lodge.

4. All resolutions shall be submitted in writing before there shall be any debate upon them; as shall all motions, if the Grand Master or any Brother desire it.

5. All matters in Grand Lodge are to be decided by vote, each member having one vote only, unless the question be taken by ballot or by the calling of Lodges, when, if he be entitled to three votes, he may give them. The Grand Master shall be entitled to one vote on all questions, and may also give the casting vote whenever there shall be any equal division.

6. The Grand Master shall order a call of Lodges on all questions, on which the Constitution or By-Laws of the Grand Lodge require a vote by yeas and nays, and, on any other question, when such vote is demanded by the Representatives of fifty Lodges.

7. Each member shall vote on all questions except when he is personally interested, unless specially excused by the Grand Lodge.

8. No Brother shall speak more than twice to the same question, unless in explanation, without permission of the Grand Master.

9. Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the Grand Master; nor shall any Brother presume to interrupt him, except on a point of order.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, except to amend, commit, lay upon the table, or adjourn.

11. A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

12. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it.

13. No new motion which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

14. No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a reconsideration.

15. After a motion is stated by the Grand Master, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Grand Lodge, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before decision or amendment.

16. There shall be no debate upon any question after it is put by the Grand Master.

17. All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

18. While the Grand Master is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a Brother speaking no member shall entertain any private discourse, nor pass between the speaker and the chair.

19. All communications, petitions, appeals, resolutions, propositions, and motions, shall be couched in decent and respectful language, or they shall not be entertained in Grand Lodge.

20. No Brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session without permission of the Grand Master.

Adopted January 16th, A. L. 5873.

ACT OF INCORPORATION  
AND  
CORPORATE BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
GRAND LODGE, F. and A. M.  
OF THE  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

(Session Laws of 1871, vol. 3, page 49.)

AN ACT to amend sections one, two, four and five, of Act number two hundred and thirty-five of the Session Laws of 1849, relative to the incorporation of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, and to repeal Act number sixty-nine of the Session Laws of 1869.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan Enact, That sections one, two, four and five, of an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan," approved April 2, 1849, be amended so as to read as follows:*

SEC. 1. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, by that name and style are hereby incorporated, and declared a body politic and corporate in deed and law, with succession, and shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, and that they and their successors

shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure.

SEC. 2. The officers of said corporation shall be the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, for the time being, and they shall constitute the Board of Directors of said corporation, for the transaction of all business authorized by this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall be subject to the provisions of chapter fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of 1846, so far as the same may be applicable. (See Laws of 1849, p. 314.)

SEC. 4. Said corporation may make, under direction of the Grand Lodge, when assembled, and establish all By-Laws and Rules for its governance, and the governance of all subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, relating to the business and property authorized to be done, held and conveyed by this act; and said corporation may take, hold and convey, as may be required from time to time, any real or personal estate for the purposes of their organization, and not at any time exceeding of personal estate fifty thousand dollars, and of real estate five hundred thousand dollars; and all real and personal estate so held may be conveyed by deed or bill of sale in the name of the corporation, executed by the Grand Master for the time being, and in case of real estate acknowledged by him to be the act and deed of the corporation, or by such other person as the Board of Directors may appoint for that purpose, with the seal of the Grand Lodge attached, and such conveyance so executed shall be valid and binding for all intents and purposes whatsoever.

SEC. 5. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate of subordinate Lodges, in trust for the use of such subordinate Lodges, and do all acts and things in law relating thereto as trustees, and may convey the same as above, under the direction of such subordinate Lodges, and the Rules, Regulations and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge in relation thereto.

SECTION 2. Act number sixty-nine, of the Session Laws of 1869, is hereby repealed.

Approved March 15th, 1871.



## CORPORATE BY-LAWS.

1. The Constitution and By-Laws of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, as heretofore enacted, are hereby established as the Constitution and By-Laws of this corporate body, in addition to which, for the better accomplishment and security of the objects and interests of the said Grand Lodge in its corporate capacity, this and the following By-Laws are hereby enacted.

2. This Grand Lodge hereby accepts all conveyances in trust of real or personal estate that have been heretofore executed by any subordinate Lodge or Lodges to this Grand Lodge, and pledges itself to accept any trust that shall hereafter be so executed by any Lodge under its jurisdiction, solemnly binding itself to faithfully keep, perform and execute any and all such trusts for the use and benefit of the respective beneficiaries, according to the terms and intent of the several conveyances so made.

3. Whenever the Grand Lodge shall receive a conveyance of any property, real or personal; in trust for any subordinate Lodge, the Grand Master shall forthwith execute and deliver to the Lodge for whose use and benefit such property shall be held, a declaration of trust pursuant to the form annexed to these By-Laws, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, and attested by the Grand Secretary.

4. This Grand Lodge, by its Grand Master and under its seal, as provided by section four of its act of incorporation, shall convey any real or personal property held by it as trustee, at such time, to such person or persons, and for such consideration, as shall be requested by the subordinate Lodge for whose use and benefit such property shall be held, and shall pay over to such subordinate Lodge on demand all moneys received in consideration for the property so conveyed, or received upon any mortgage, bond, note, or other evidence of debt held for the use and benefit of such subordinate Lodge, less the actual costs of collection.

5. This Grand Lodge hereby authorizes the actual or acting Worshipful Master of any constituent Lodge, for whose benefit any property shall be held in trust by said Grand Lodge, to effect, in its name as Trustee and as its agent a good and safe insurance upon such property, and in such amount (not exceeding three-fourths the cash value) as shall be requested by such constituent Lodge; provided the premiums for such insurance shall be paid by the subordinate Lodge for whose benefit such insurance is effected. Whenever any loss shall be recovered by the Grand Lodge upon any insurance so effected, the amount so recovered shall be paid over forthwith to the subordinate Lodge entitled to the same, less the actual cost of collection.

1874, p. 96.

6. The forms hereunto annexed are made a part of these By-Laws, and shall be used, when practicable, in the transaction of all the business provided for in these By-Laws to which the same are applicable.\*

7. The Grand Secretary shall make a full record of all applications, conveyances, instruments and documents of every kind executed by or to the Grand Lodge in the transaction of the business provided for in these corporate By-Laws, in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, and he shall keep an accurate index and counter-index thereto; and said books shall always be open to the inspection of the officers of the Grand Lodge and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges.

8. All subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all members of the same, are hereby expressly prohibited from forming incorporate Masonic bodies under the laws of Michigan.

9. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular annual communication of this Grand Lodge and then only.

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\* NOTE.—See Blank Forms Nos. 11 to 16, both inclusive.

# BLANK FORMS.

APPROVED BY GRAND LODGE.

## No. 1.

### CERTIFICATE OF OFFICERS ELECTED BY LODGE.

We hereby certify, that at a Regular Communication of ..... Lodge, No. ...., holden at ....., on the.....day of ..... A. L. 58., the following named Brothers were duly elected to the several offices named, and are now installed, and in the performance of their respective duties:

Bro. ...., Worshipful Master.  
Bro. ...., Senior Warden.  
Bro. ...., Junior Warden.  
Bro. ...., Treasurer.  
Bro. ...., Secretary.



In testimony whereof, we have set our hands hereto, and caused the Seal of the Lodge to be hereto affixed, at..... this.....day of....., A. L. 58..

.....  
W. Master.

.....  
Secretary.

## No. 2.

### NOTICE TO CONTIGUOUS LODGES.

..... LODGE, No. ...., OF F. AND A. MASONS, {  
..... A. L. 58.. }

To the Secretary of ..... Lodge. No. ...., F. and A. Masons:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your Lodge is hereby notified that at a Regular Communication of ..... Lodge, No. ...., held as above, (Mr. or Bro ) ..... was\*.....

By order of the Lodge.



Yours Fraternally,

.....  
Secretary.

\*Insert here, as the case may require, *Rejected, Suspended, Expelled, or Restored.*

## No. 3.

## PETITION FOR INITIATION.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ....,  
of Free and Accepted Masons :

The subscriber, residing at ....., and whose place of business is at ....., being ..... years of age, and by occupation a ....., and having ..... applied for initiation to ..... Lodge, No. ...., respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the Mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion of your ancient and honorable Fraternity, a desire for knowledge, and sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow creatures, and should his petition be granted he will cheerfully conform to all its established laws, usages and customs.

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

Recommended by

..... }  
..... }

[On the back of which shall be the following:]

Application of..... Recommended by.....  
Petition Received..... A. L. 58..  
Referred to..... Com..  
Elected..... A. L. 58..

## No. 4.

## PETITION FOR ADVANCEMENT.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of ..... Lodge, No. ....,  
Free and Accepted Masons :

The subscriber, a ....., having received the degrees of ....., in..... Lodge, No. ...., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of ....., respectfully petitions for advancement in your Lodge, and upon receipt of the remaining degrees therein, to become a member of your Lodge, and if found worthy he pledges himself to a cheerful compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Fraternity.

His age is ..... years; occupation .. ; residence .....

Signed .....

Recommended by

.....  
.....

No. 5.

PETITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of ..... Lodge No. ....  
Free and Accepted Masons :

The subscriber, a Master Mason, and late a member of ..... Lodge,  
No. ...., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of ....., respectfully  
petitions for membership in your Lodge; if found worthy, he pledges himself to a  
cheerful obedience of your By-Laws and the ancient usages of Masonry. Accom-  
panying his petition is .....

His age is ..... years; occupation .....; residence .....  
Signed .....

Recommended by

.....  
.....

[In all cases where the petition for membership is rejected, the certificate of  
Dimit, or other documentary evidence accompanying it must be returned to the  
Petitioner; if the candidate be elected, such Dimit or documentary evidence must  
be cancelled and filed by the Secretary of the Lodge.]

No. 6.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON A PETITION FOR INITIATION.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of ..... Lodge No....  
of Free and Accepted Masons :

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of ..... for  
....., upon diligent inquiry, report as follows:

That he is .... physically competent for admission;

That he has .... before applied to another Lodge;

He has .... resided within the jurisdiction of this Lodge for the twelve months  
last preceding the date of his application;

His belief is .... in God;

His occupation is .....;

His company and associates are .... of a respectable character;

He is .... addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors;

He uses .... profane language;

He has .... licentious nor immoral habits.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

..... }  
..... } Committee.  
..... }

..... A. L. 58....

• [On the back of which shall be the following:]

Petition of ..... For.....

Presented ..... 18....

Committee .....

Report.....


Please return this to the Secretary's desk, on or before..... 18....

## No. 7.

## CERTIFICATE OF DIMIT.

..... Lodge, No. ...., of F. & A. M.  
*To all Free and Accepted Masons, Greeting:*

The Master and Wardens of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. & A. M., working under a Charter from the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan, do hereby certify that Bro. .... (who has written his name on the margin of this Certificate), is a Master Mason, in good and regular standing; and is hereby, at his own request, discharged from Membership in our said Lodge.

 In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, and caused the Seal of our said Lodge to be affixed at ..... in the County of ..... and State of Michigan, this ..... day ..... A. D. 18...., A. L. 58....

..... W. M.  
 ATTEST:  
 ..... Secretary.

## No. 8.

## CERTIFICATE OF REPRESENTATIVE TO GRAND LODGE.

This is to certify, that at a Regular Communication of ..... Lodge, No. ...., F. & A. M., held at ..... Michigan, ..... A. L. 58...., Bro. ...., a member of this Lodge, was elected to represent said Lodge at the next succeeding session of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Michigan.

[SEAL.] Signed ..... W. M.  
 Attest: ..... Sec'y.  
 Dated ..... 58....

## FORMS FOR RECORDING LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

The following forms for recording Lodge proceedings were prepared and issued by G. M. McGrath, in 1880, and were re-issued by G. M. Clark, in 1884:

## No. 9.

A Regular meeting of ..... Lodge, No. ...., was held at Masonic Hall ..... evening ..... A. L. 588..

Present, Bro. ....	W. M.
“ .....	S. W.
“ .....	J. W.
“ .....	Treas.
“ .....	Sec'y.
“ .....	S. D.
“ .....	J. D.
“ .....	} Stewards.
“ .....	
“ .....	Tiler.

Also Bros. ....

The Lodge was opened on the third degree of Masonry, in due form (if the Worshipful Master is absent, add, "by the Senior Warden, the Worshipful Master being absent").

The minutes of the last Regular and intervening Special Communications were read and approved.

The petition of Mr. ...., for the first degree, accompanied with a fee of seven dollars, recommended by Bros. A. B. and C. D., was received and referred to Bros. E. F., G. H. and I. J.

The petition of Bro. B. A., accompanied by a dimit from ..... Lodge, No. ...., located at ....., Ohio, and a certificate from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that State, together with a fee of five dollars, recommended by Bros. D. C. and F. E., was received and referred to Bros. H. G., L. K. and J. I.

The committee upon the application of Mr. John Karp, for the first degree, submitted their report and were discharged.

On motion, the committee upon the application of Mr. Peter Oakes was ordered to return the petition without report. A motion was then made that Mr. Peter Oakes have leave to withdraw his petition, but objection being made, the Master declared the motion lost, and directed the petition to be returned to the committee, whereupon the committee reported and were discharged.

The ballot was then passed to confer the first degree upon Mr. John Karp, found clear, and he was declared elected.

The ballot was then passed to confer the first degree upon Mr. Peter Oakes, found not clear, and he was declared rejected.

The petition of Mr. A. D., for the first degree, representing that he had been rejected in Zion Lodge, No. 1, located at Detroit, recommended by Bros. F. L. and J. H., and accompanied by a fee of seven dollars, was received, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate with Zion Lodge, requesting them to release jurisdiction in favor of this Lodge.

A communication was received from ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Grand Rapids, requesting this Lodge to confer the third degree upon F. C. Bro. E. D.; and, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to notify said Lodge that this Lodge would cheerfully comply with the request.

A petition was received from E. A. Bro. L. F., representing that he had received the first degree in Ontonagon Lodge, No. 87, located at Ontonagon, since which he had removed to the jurisdiction of this Lodge, and asking that he might receive the Fellow Craft's degree in this Lodge, and, upon reception of the degrees, become a member of this Lodge. The petition was recommended by Bros. C. D. and E. F., and was accompanied by a fee of seven dollars.

On motion the Secretary was directed to communicate with Ontonagon Lodge, requesting a release of jurisdiction in favor of this Lodge.

A communication was read from ..... Lodge, No. ...., notifying this Lodge of the rejection by that Lodge of Mr. S. T., and of the suspensions for non-payment of dues of Bros. L. A., S. R., R. L. and H. P.

The communication was received and names ordered placed on Black Book.

On motion the Secretary was ordered to procure for the use of the Lodge one extra copy Grand Lodge Blue Book, and a warrant for the sum of \$...., in favor of the Secretary, was ordered for the purpose.

On motion the Secretary was authorized to have the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1878 and 1879 suitably bound.

The matter of the charges pending against Bro. .... was then taken up, and, it appearing that service of summons to appear, and a copy of the charges had been personally made (or otherwise, as the case may be), upon Bro. ...., and said Brother not being present in person, or by counsel, the Worshipful Master ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered, and appointed Bro. James Knox as counsel for the accused. The testimony was then taken in open Lodge and reduced to writing.

The Worshipful Master then requested all visiting Brethren present, and the accuser, with his counsel, to retire, which they did.

The ballot was then passed upon the question, "Is the accused guilty or not guilty, under the first specification," with the following result:

Whole number present, 28; guilty (black balls), 27; not guilty (white balls), 1.

The Worshipful Master then declared the accused guilty under the first specification.

The ballot was then passed upon the question of guilt under the second specification, with the following result:

Whole number present, 28; guilty, 18; not guilty, 10.

The Worshipful Master then declared the accused not guilty under the second specification.

The ballot was then passed upon the question, "Is the accused guilty under the general charge of unmasonic conduct," with the following result:

Whole number present, 28; guilty, 27; not guilty, 1.

The Worshipful Master then declared Bro. .... guilty as charged.

The ballot was then passed upon question of the penalty: first, upon the question of expulsion, with the following result;

Whole number present, 28; expulsion, 20; against, 8.

The Worshipful Master, after admitting the accuser and counsel, declared Bro. .... expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

A petition for restoration was received from Bro. ...., who was suspended by this Lodge in 1876, for non-payment of dues, accompanied by the sum of \$12, which petition was referred to Bros. C. D., F. E. and G. H., with instructions to report at the next Regular Communication.

The Worshipful Master then ordered the Junior Warden to present charges against Bro. S. A. for non-payment of dues, at the next Regular Communication.

The following charges were then presented by Bro. A. B. against Bro. C. D.:

[Insert charges in full.]

The charges were read, and the Worshipful Master ordered the Secretary to serve a copy of said charges upon the accused, together with a summons to appear and answer thereto at the next Regular Communication of this Lodge.

The Secretary then presented the following as his annual report, which, upon motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

[Insert report.]



The Treasurer then presented the following as his annual report, which, upon motion, was referred to the Finance Committee:

[Insert report.]

The Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Whole number of votes cast for Worshipful Master, 27; of which Bro. E. M. received 22, Bro. A. Y. received 3, and Bro. W. S. received 2.

The Worshipful Master then declared Bro. E. M. elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

[And so as to each officer.]

On motion, a warrant for the sum of \$15 was ordered drawn, in favor of the Worshipful Master, for the relief of Bro. ....

The following Brethren paid dues: A. B. \$2, C. D. \$2, E. F. \$2, G. H. \$2, I. J. \$2; total, \$10.

No further business appearing, the Lodge was then closed in due form.

..... Secretary.

Approved,

..... W. M.

## No. 10.

### SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

A Special Communication of ..... Lodge, No. ...., was held at Masonic Hall ..... evening ..... A. L. 58....

Present [as in Form 1.]

The Lodge was opened on the third degree of Masonry, in due form.

Bro. C. L. was announced as in waiting to receive this degree.

The Lodge was then closed in the M. M. degree, and opened in the F. C. degree.

Bro. C. L. was admitted, examined as to his proficiency in this degree, and retired.

The Lodge was then closed in the F. C. degree, and opened in the M. M. degree.

The ballot was then passed to confer the third degree upon Bro. C. L., found clear, and he was declared elected.

Bro. C. L. was then prepared, admitted, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, paying a fee of seven dollars therefor.

No further business appearing, the Lodge was closed in due form.

..... Secretary.

Approved,

..... W. M.

## No. 11.

## APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE.

HALL OF ..... LODGE, No. ...., F. & A. M. }  
 ..... 18.. }

*To the R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons  
 of the State of Michigan :*

The Grand Lodge is hereby requested to effect a good and safe fire insurance  
 upon the following described property, to wit:

[Description.]

In the sum of ..... dollars, the cash value of said property  
 being ..... dollars, for the benefit of ..... Lodge,  
 No. ...., F. & A. M.



Please report your doings to me, and draw upon this Lodge for  
 amount of premiums.

Attest: A..... B....., W. M.  
 C..... D....., Secretary.

[The preceding blank is now useless by reason of the amendment of Corporate  
 By-Law No. 5. The Master of each Lodge has the power to insure the property  
 of his Lodge, in the name of the Grand Lodge.—G. S.]

## No. 12.

## APPLICATION FOR CONVEYANCE.

HALL OF ..... LODGE, No. ...., F. & A. M. }  
 ..... 18.. }

*To the R. W. Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons  
 of the State of Michigan :*

The said Grand Lodge is hereby requested to convey to .....  
 of ..... , the following described property, to wit:

[Description.]

for the consideration of ..... dollars, to be paid as follows, viz.:

[Terms of payment.]

the grantee to have the right of possession from and after .....



Please make immediate report to me of the doings of said Grand  
 Lodge in the premises.

Attest: A..... B....., W. M.  
 C..... D....., Secretary.

No. 13.

BILL OF SALE TO GRAND LODGE.

Know all men by these presents, that ....., of ....., Michigan, party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, to ....., in hand paid by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, in trust for ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Free and Accepted Masons, located at ....., Michigan, party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained, sold, and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, all the following mentioned property, to wit:

[Description.]

To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever, in trust for the sole use, benefit and behoof of ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Free and Accepted Masons, located at ...., in the State of Michigan, and to do all things relating to said property as trustee, and to convey, lease or insure the same under the direction of said ..... Lodge, No. ...., and the Rules, Regulations and By-Laws of the said Grand Lodge relative thereto.

And the party of the first part, for ..... heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for the consideration aforesaid, doth covenant and agree to, and with the party of the second part, that the party of the first part, at the date and signing of these presents, is possessed of a full, perfect and unincumbered title in and to all of the said property, with full right to sell and convey the same, and that .... will warrant and defend the title of the same to the said party of the second part. Its successors and assigns, against all and every person or persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof ..... have hereunto set ..... hand.. and seal, this ..... day of ....., 18....

..... [SEAL.]  
..... [SEAL.]

No. 14.

DEED TO GRAND LODGE.

This indenture, made this ..... day of ....., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ....., between ..... of the first part, and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Michigan, of the second part, Witnesseth, that the said part.. of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, do.. by these presents grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns forever.

[Description.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. To have and to hold the said premises as above described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns forever. And the said part.. of the first part,.... heirs, executors and administrators .... do.. covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents, ..... well seized of the above granted premises in Fee Simple. That they are free from all incumbrances whatever; and that ..... will, and ..... heirs, executors and administrators, ..... shall warrant and defend the same against all lawful claims whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said part.. of the first part ha.. hereunto set ..... hand.. and seal.. the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

..... [SEAL.]

..... [SEAL.]

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }  
County of ..... } ss.

On this ..... day of ....., one thousand eight hundred and ....., before me, a ....., in and for said county, personally came the above named ....., known to me to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the same to be ..... free act and deed.

### No. 15.

#### DECLARATION OF TRUST BY GRAND LODGE.

Know all men by these presents, that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan doth hereby declare and acknowledge itself to be in possession of all the following mentioned and described property, to wit:

[Description.]

by virtue of a conveyance by (Bill of Sale or Deed) from ... to the said Grand Lodge, dated the ..... day of ....., 18...., which said property is to be held in trust by the said Grand Lodge for the sole and only use, profit, benefit and behoof of ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Free and Accepted Masons, now located at ....., in the State of Michigan, the same having been purchased with the money of the said ..... Lodge, No. ...., and the said Grand Lodge, in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid by the said ..... Lodge, No. ...., doth hereby covenant and agree with the said ..... Lodge, No. ...., that the said Grand Lodge and its successors will faithfully discharge and execute said trust, and will at any time hereafter, when requested by said ..... Lodge, No. ...., through the Worshipful Master and Secretary thereof, convey or transfer, lease or insure, said property, or any part thereof, as the said Lodge shall direct.



Witness the signature of the Grand Master and the seal of said Grand Lodge this ..... day of ....., 18....

E ..... F....., Grand Master.

Attest:

G ..... H....., Grand Secretary.

No. 16.

LEASE TO GRAND LODGE.

It is hereby agreed, between ..... part.. of the first part, and the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, in trust for ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Free and Accepted Masons, located at ..... Michigan, party of the second part, as follows: The said ....., in consideration of the rents and covenants herein specified, do.. hereby let and lease to the said party of the second part:

[Description.]

for the term of ..... from and after the ....., on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, to be occupied for a Masonic Hall by ..... Lodge, No. ...., of Free and Accepted Masons: Provided, that in case any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default shall be made in any of the covenants herein contained, then it shall be lawful for the said part.. of the first part ..... certain attorney, heirs, representatives and assigns, to re-enter into and re-possess the said premises, and the said party of the second part, and each and every other occupant, to remove and put out.

And the said party of the second part doth hereby hire the said premises for the term of ....., as above mentioned, and doth covenant and promise to pay to the said part.. of the first part, ..... representatives and assigns:

[Terms of Payment.]

It is hereby mutually agreed that the said Grand Lodge shall in no case be liable for rent or repairs beyond the amount of funds placed in its hands by said ..... Lodge, No. ...., for that purpose. And also, that said Grand Lodge will, at its own expense, during the continuance of this lease, keep the said premises, and every part thereof, in as good repair, and at the expiration of the term, yield and deliver up the same in like condition as when taken, reasonable use and wear thereof and damage by the elements excepted, under the limitation aforesaid.

And the said part.. of the first part do.. covenant that the said party of the second part, on paying the aforesaid installments and performing all the covenants aforesaid, shall and may peaceably and quietly have, hold and enjoy the said demised premises for the term aforesaid.

The covenants, conditions and agreements, made and entered into by the several parties hereto, are declared binding on their respective heirs, representatives and assigns.

Witness our hands and seals, this ..... day of ..... 18....

..... [SEAL]  
..... [SEAL.]



DIGEST  
OF  
APPROVED DECISIONS OF GRAND MASTERS  
AND  
RULINGS OF GRAND LODGE,  
WITH  
EDICTS, RESOLUTIONS AND DEFINITIONS  
NOW IN FORCE.

COMPILED BY  
JOHN W. McGRATH, P. G. M.,  
Chairman Committee on Jurisprudence.

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NOTE.—In the citations or references, the figures in brackets refer to the number of the decision.

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ACQUITTAL.

1. The action of a Lodge in acquitting a Brother charged with N. P. D. does not remit the dues or satisfy the debt, provided no claim was made by the accused that the dues had been paid. If the dues remain unpaid, such continued withholding may be charged as U. M. C. and the Brother again be put upon trial.

G. M. Maynard (20), 1877, p. 21.

2. The trial and acquittal by a court of law is no bar to a Masonic prosecution for the same offense.

Foster's Appeal, 1868, pp. 54-5.

ADJOURNMENT.

1. A regular meeting cannot be adjourned or continued, so as to make it proper to receive charges at the "adjourned meeting."

Eason's Appeal, 1867, p. 82.

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2. If a trial is commenced at a Regular, it is not error to finish the trial and pass judgment and sentence at a special meeting.

Rupert's Appeal, 1873, p. 69.  
Penal Code, Cl. 44, p. 74.

3. If upon the return night of a summons a quorum is not present, the Master should announce to those present, that in the absence of a quorum the matter of the charges would be postponed until the next Regular, and the Secretary should notify the accused.

G. M. McGrath (14), 1881, p. 61.

4. A By-Law which provides for a motion to adjourn is invalid.

G. M. Allen (30), 1860, p. 24.

#### ADMISSION.

1. A member in good standing cannot be denied admission to his own Lodge.

G. M. Farnum (21), 1886, p. 26.

2. A member cannot be denied admission to his Lodge because he is "notoriously obnoxious to his Lodge," or because he has a "notoriously bad character," until his bad character is determined by trial, conviction and the infliction of such a penalty as shall deprive him of the right of admission.

Transactions, 1885, p. 74.

3. A candidate cannot be admitted into a Lodge open upon a degree which he has not attained, except to receive that degree.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

4. A Tiler is not justified in refusing to announce that a Brother desires admission, when, in his judgment, the Brother applying is laboring under undue excitement, or excessive anger, or intoxicated. He should refer the matter to the Master, who is the sole judge in such cases.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 19, 97.

#### ADVANCEMENT.

1. No candidate can be advanced except upon a favorable ballot.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 6, p. 46.  
G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, p. 69.

2. An examination of a candidate for advancement should precede the ballot.

G. M. Maynard (23), 1877, p. 21.

3. The Grand Lodge has no power to require a Lodge to initiate, pass or raise a candidate. The whole power rests with the Lodge.

Transactions, 1857, p. 36.

4. When an applicant for advancement is rejected, his second application must be made at a Regular, and it may be voted upon at that meeting, unless a reference is demanded by some member.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 6, p. 46.  
G. M. Allen (38), 1860, p. 25.  
G. M. McCurdy (3), 1874, p. 38.  
G. M. McGrath (32, 53) 1881, pp. 69, 79.  
G. M. Spaulding (14), 1882, p. 24.  
G. M. Farnum (16) 1886, p. 25.



5. A resolution requiring all E. A.'s or F. C.'s to appear within a specified time and apply for the remaining degrees, or they will be treated as though not initiated, is illegal. An E. A. is entitled to certain rights and privileges that cannot be denied him, except upon charges and trial.

G. M. Metcalf (3), 1870, p. 21.

6. Prior to 1886 an objection prevented advancement until it was withdrawn or the objecting Brother ceased, from any cause, to be a member of the Lodge, but at the Session of 1886 the law was changed, so that an objection has now the same force and effect as a black ball.

G. M. Champlin (8), 1872, p. 23.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

G. M. Bellows (4, 25), 1884, pp. 39, 42, 60.  
Transactions, 1886, p. 79.

7. A ballot may be taken at a special communication for advancement to the second and third degrees, after the candidate has been elected to receive the first degree at a Regular.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 6, p. 46.

G. M. Fenton (6), 1859, p. 8.

#### AFFILIATION. (SEE MEMBERSHIP, PETITION, DIMIT.)

#### AMPLE FORM.

The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened or closed in ample form, when the Grand Master presides.

Approved Definition.

#### ANSWER.

Penal Code, p. 72.

A Master charged with defrauding his Lodge who neglects or refuses, when required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to answer or deny the charges, will be suspended from office without waiting for further investigation.

G. M. Maynard (13), 1877, p. 20.

#### APPEAL.

Penal Code, p. 76.

1. The decision of a Lodge in the exercise of its penal jurisdiction, however irregular, cannot be avoided except by appeal.

G. M. Spaulding (3), 1882, p. 23.

2. In case a Brother charged with a Masonic offense is acquitted, any Brother of the Lodge may appeal.

G. M. Durand (6), 1876, p. 24.

3. An appeal does not stay proceedings or affect the execution of the sentence until a hearing thereon and a reversal of the judgment of the Lodge.

G. M. Allen (17), 1860, p. 20.

Transactions, 1868, p. 88.

4. The notice of an appeal which is required to be given to the Secretary of the Lodge need not state the grounds of the appeal, but the appeal itself must state the grounds thereof.

G. M. McGrath (55), 1881, p. 80.

5. In case of an appeal, the Grand Lodge should have an opportunity to hear all testimony taken and offered, hence the return must contain not only all testimony taken, but all that was offered.

Appeal of Genesee Lodge, 1884, p. 75.

Resolution, 1884, p. 75.

6. If the accused did not appear, the return made to the Grand Lodge must contain evidence of the service of summons.

Rice's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

7. All papers constituting the return should be fastened together, so that there can be no doubt that it contains the entire case. The return should be certified to and be under seal.

Sweat's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

Hall's Appeal, 1885, p. 67.

8. On appeal to the Grand Lodge, the whole case is reopened. The Grand Lodge acts as an appellate court, and as such has full power to reverse, affirm or modify the decision of the constituent Lodge, or inflict such other or different penalty as the Grand Lodge may deem just and proper.

Transactions, 1872, p. 99.

9. The Grand Lodge, upon a proper showing made, may grant leave to appeal after the lapse of the forty days specified by the code.

Rupert's Appeal, 1886, p. 63.

10. Upon appeal from a judgment of expulsion, Grand Lodge may restore to the rights and benefits of Masonry without affiliation.

Hall's Appeal, 1886, p. 61.

11. There can be no appeal from the Master to the Lodge.

Regulations, Art. 6, Sec. 3, p. 39.

G. M. Allen (29), 1860, p. 23.

#### APPEARANCE.

1. An appearance without objection cures any defect in the summons and manner of service itself.

Parker's Appeal, 1862, p. 57.

Lowe's Appeal, 1875, p. 54.

G. M. Durand (4), 1876, p. 23.

Baker's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

2. A suspended Brother cannot be admitted into the Lodge, hence when summoned he must appear by agent or attorney.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.

3. A non-affiliate cannot appear as counsel for a Brother under charges.

G. M. Coffinbury (4), 1868, p. 16.

4. An unaffiliated Master Mason may appear as counsel for a Brother under charges, if such counsel is not debarred from visiting the Lodge.

G. M. Bellows (23), 1884, p. 42.

[NOTE—A non-affiliate is debarred from visiting except three times, and G. M. Coffinbury, in giving his decision, calls attention to this restriction. The Grand Lodge has heretofore held (See G. M. Allen (9), 1860, p. 19) that this regulation, limiting the right of visitation, must be rigorously enforced, and that neither the Master nor the Lodge has the right to admit those excluded by this provision.]

5. Confinement in jail may prevent an appearance in person before the Lodge, but counsel may be selected by the accused, or appointed by the Master, to represent and defend him.

G. M. Dunham (6), 1878, p. 26.

#### APPLICATION. (SEE PETITION.)

#### APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT. (SEE REINSTATEMENT.)

#### APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS OF A LODGE. (SEE CHARITY.)

#### ASSESSMENT.

A Lodge cannot levy an assessment upon its members to furnish a new Lodge room, or to build a Masonic temple, or to purchase real estate, or for the discharge of an indebtedness incurred for either of said objects, nor can members be disciplined for refusing to pay such assessment, if made.

Cudworth's Appeal, 1869, p. 78.

Transactions, 1869, p. 94.

G. M. Webber (2), 1875, p. 19.

#### BALLOT AND VOTING.

Regulations, Art. 15, p. 45.

1. A vote cannot be taken in a Masonic Lodge by calling the ayes and nays.

G. M. McCurdy (18), 1874, p. 46.

2. The balloting should not commence until there are sufficient balls of each color to provide each member present with one of each color.

G. M. Metcalf (1), 1870, p. 20.

3. The placing of the ballot box upon the altar forbidden.

Transactions, 1865, p. 62.

4. It is not irregular to place the ballot box upon the altar. The manner of taking the ballot is discretionary with the Master.

Arnold's Appeal, 1882, p. 54.

5. Balloting should be so conducted as to secure absolute secrecy. The shape, lighting, size, etc., of the Lodge room, may render either "circumambulation" or advance to the box by each Brother preferable. Each Lodge is at liberty to determine how, in its own case, the object can be best secured.

G. M. Allen (28), 1860, p. 23.

6. On all questions before the Lodge, every member thereof present must vote, unless personally interested in the result, or unless excused by a unanimous vote of the Lodge.

G. M. Dunham (13), 1878, p. 27.

7. The right to ballot belongs only to members of the Lodge.

G. M. Maynard (18), 1877, p. 21.

8. An honorary member has no right to vote.

G. M. Allen (53), 1860, p. 28.

G. M. Finch (11), 1879, p. 23.

9. A Brother, when raised or admitted to membership, is entitled at once to vote on all questions arising before the Lodge.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.

10. A Master Mason, under charges of unmasonic conduct, may vote upon all matters not involved in the charges against him.

G. M. Allen (16), 1860, p. 20.

11. The fact that a member is in arrears for dues does not debar him from the right to vote, and a By-Law which provides that members in arrears for dues shall not be allowed to vote is illegal.

G. M. Durand (12), 1876, p. 26.

G. M. Striker (18), 1880, p. 30.

G. M. Bellows (24), 1884, p. 42.

12. The secret ballot is an inalienable Masonic right, and as one Brother has no Masonic right to know how another casts his ballot, he has no right to ask his motives. More than this, a Brother has no right to disclose how he balloted, else by general disclosure the right of secret ballot is taken away. The right of a Brother to vote as he deems his duty requires, without giving any reasons therefor, is undoubted. This right is a sacred one, guarded by the ancient landmarks of our Order.

G. M. Allen (5), 1860, p. 18.

Transactions, 1862, p. 59.

13. A Master has no right to call upon a Brother casting a black ball for his reasons therefor, nor has he any right, if reasons are given, to ignore them, or treat them as insufficient, and declare the candidate elected.

G. M. Allen (50), 1860, p. 27.

14. When a ballot is in progress upon a petition, it cannot be interrupted by a motion to excuse from voting. A Brother desiring to be excused should apply before the ballot is ordered.

G. M. Bellows (2), 1884, p. 39.

15. A motion to proceed to ballot upon an application for membership, or for the degrees, is unnecessary.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

16. A ballot cannot be had upon the petition of one who has been rejected by another Lodge, until the consent, which must be unanimous, of the rejecting Lodge is first obtained.

G. M. Webber (12), 1875, p. 24.

17. A ballot cannot be had upon the report of a committee made two years ago. The candidate must file a new petition.

G. M. McGrath (56), 1881, p. 80.

18. The Master may, previous to the passage of the ballot on a petition for initiation, give the Brethren present an opportunity to make remarks as to the character of the applicant.

G. M. Webber (8), 1875, p. 21.

19. No candidate can be advanced except upon a favorable ballot.

G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, p. 69.

20. The object of the ballot for the second and third degrees is to determine the candidate's proficiency in the work of the preceding degree, and to ascertain whether he is still worthy.

G. M. Allen (3), 1860, p. 17.

21. An examination of a candidate for advancement should precede the ballot.

G. M. Maynard (22), 1877, p. 21.

22. It is improper to "declare" a candidate proficient, as the ballot is the test of proficiency.

G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, p. 69.

23. A candidate cannot be rejected by a Lodge without a ballot. The ballot must be had, whether the report of the committee is favorable or unfavorable.

G. M. Coffinbury (2), 1868, p. 14.

G. M. Bellows (26), 1884, p. 42.

24. A motion that a ballot, which the J. W. and S. W. have reported to be foul, but which has not reached the Master, lie over until the next Regular, cannot be entertained.

G. M. Moore (8), 1865, p. 33.

25. After a ballot resulting in one black ball, the second ballot cannot be postponed until the next Regular, nor can the second ballot be had at the next Regular. The second ballot must be had immediately.

G. M. Moore, 1865, p. 30.

G. M. McGrath (2), 1881, p. 56.

26. When a ballot is passed and more than one black ball appears, it cannot be again passed, although "every Brother present declare that he had voted or intended to vote for the candidate." No member has the right, nor should he be allowed, to declare how he voted or how he intended to vote.

G. M. Moore (14), 1865, p. 35.

27. If upon the first ballot more than one black ball appears, or if upon the second ballot one black ball appears, a dispensation cannot be granted to permit another ballot upon that petition.

G. M. Moore (14), 1865, p. 35.

28. A ballot cannot be passed the third time, although on the second ballot but one black ball appears, and the Brother casting it waives his objection.

G. M. Allen (19), 1860, p. 20.

29. A new ballot cannot be ordered upon a petition because on a former ballot some of the Brothers present did not vote.

G. M. Allen (18), 1860, p. 20.

30. A ballot having been declared cannot be reconsidered.

G. M. Moore, 1865, p. 30.

G. M. Metcalf (1 and 2), 1871, p. 15.

31. A By-Law prohibiting the passage of the ballot twice is illegal.

G. M. Moore (14), 1865, p. 35.

32. The Grand Lodge cannot compel a Lodge, after rejection, to again refer that petition and take a new ballot thereon.

Davis's Appeal, 1884, p. 75.

33. A petition is received and referred without the payment of the fee. The committee reports. The friends of the applicant who presented the petition, fearing an unfavorable ballot, ask leave to withdraw the petition, which is refused. They then object to a ballot, because the fee has not been paid. Some other Brother advances the fee and a ballot was had, resulting in the rejection of the applicant. Held, That the fee should have accompanied the petition. Any other practice is to be condemned. The petition having been reported upon by the committee could not have been withdrawn. The Brother presenting the petition should have paid the fee, and he could not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong by objecting to the

ballot, after ascertaining its probable character, because the fee had not been paid. The Master did right in ordering the ballot.

G. M. McGrath (17), 1881, p. 62.

34. The ballot may pass upon the petition of candidates upon the communications held on the festivals of the St's. John.

G. M. Allen (57), 1860, p. 29.

35. A ballot for advancement may be taken at a special meeting.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 6, p. 46.

G. M. Fenton (6), 1859, p. 8.

36. Upon a Masonic trial no Brother who has not heard all the evidence should be allowed to vote.

G. M. Maynard (21), 1877, p. 21.

Transactions, 1882, p. 36.

37. A member may vote although raised or admitted since the charges were preferred.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.

38. The fact that a member was a witness does not disqualify him from participating in the determination of the case.

Maynard's Appeal, 1879, p. 59.

39. No Brother entitled to vote can be allowed to withhold his vote except by unanimous consent.

Transactions, 1882, p. 36.

40. In case of a trial for N. P. D. or in any case where the ball ballot is used, more than one case cannot be considered at one balloting.

Transactions, 1884, pp. 58, 62.

41. Where the accused pleads guilty no ballot upon the question of guilt is necessary.

Barker's Appeal, 1875, p. 52.

42. In determining the question of guilt or innocence a vote should be taken upon each specification separately and then upon the general charge.

Clark's Appeal, 1878, p. 77.

43. In fixing the term of definite suspension when more than one term is proposed, the vote should be taken on the longest term first.

G. M. Champlin (3), 1872, p. 22.

44. The concurrence of two thirds of all the members present is required to inflict the penalty of expulsion, indefinite suspension or definite suspension and to fix the term of definite suspension. Sentence of reprimand may be passed by a majority vote.

Penal Code, Cl. 56, p. 76.

G. M. Champlin (3), 1872, p. 22.

45. If the Junior Warden prefers the charges by order of the Master or the counsel for the accused acts as such by appointment of the Master, then neither should retire under the rule that requires the accuser, the accused and counsel for the accused to retire when the vote is taken.

G. M. Champlin (4), 1872, p. 22.

G. M. McGrath (45), 1881, p. 75.

## BURIAL.

1. The funeral service in all its parts and details is a Masonic ceremony which can be theoretically correct only when done in open Lodge. The Lodge should be opened, on the third degree, at the Lodge room, or in some other private or proper place, the Bible, Square and Compasses being present, and the officers in their proper places and stations; it should thus move as an open Lodge, to the performance of all the details and duties of the ceremony; and it should then return to the Lodge room or other proper place and be closed. The Lodge having been once properly opened, the presence of the charter, while in procession or at the grave, is not necessary.

G. M. Dunham (17), 1878, p. 28.

2. A Lodge may give to a Brother who has committed suicide, Masonic burial.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 84.

G. M. Webber (11), 1875, p. 22.

3. A Lodge may give Masonic burial to a non-affiliate, but neither he nor his friends can claim it as a right. As a rule it ought not to be done.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 34.

4. A Lodge having performed the rites of burial at the funeral of an involuntary non-affiliate, without objection, obtained jurisdiction and is liable for any expense chargeable to the fraternity.

Transactions, 1868, p. 45.

5. It is not proper for the Masonic Fraternity to co-mingle in its exercises, funeral or other, with any other society. A Masonic Lodge should have entire charge of funeral services or decline to take any part.

G. M. Webber (4-18), 1875, pp. 19-28.

G. M. Striker (12), 1880, p. 29.

6. A Lodge may attend a funeral as a mourner no matter by whom the funeral ceremony is conducted; Provided, however, That it shall not unite with any other organization in conducting the ceremony.

G. M. Durand (14), 1876, p. 26.

7. A Lodge may attend as a body the funeral of a Brother buried by the Order of Knights Templar.

G. M. Bellows (6), 1884, p. 40.

8. A Brother who is a voluntary non-affiliate for one year or more is not entitled to Masonic Burial.

Resolution, 1881, p. 133.

## BY-LAWS.

1. A Lodge has an absolute right to make or amend its By-Laws without referring the matter to the Grand Lodge: Provided, That no By-Law shall conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, Regulations, etc., of the Grand Lodge.

Regulations, Art. 2, p. 36.

G. M. Webber (7), 1875, p. 20.

G. M. Bellows (7), 1884, p. 40.

2. Neither membership nor liability to payment of dues depends upon the signing of the By-Laws of a Lodge.

G. M. Champlin (1), 1872, p. 22.

G. M. Webber (6), 1875, p. 20.

G. M. McGrath (26), 1881, p. 67.

3. A By-Law which provides that a member who has not paid his dues in full, or who is six months in arrears, shall not be allowed to vote, is illegal.

G. M. Durand (12), 1876, p. 26.

G. M. Striker (18), 1880, p. 31.

4. A By-Law which provides for an appeal from the Master to the Lodge is invalid.

G. M. Allen (29), 1860, p. 23.

5. A By-Law providing for a motion for the "previous question," or "to adjourn," is invalid.

G. M. Allen (30), 1860, p. 24.

6. A By-Law declaring that no W. M., who has held that office for two years in succession, shall be eligible to re-election, is invalid.

G. M. Durand (8), 1876, p. 25.

7. The By-Laws of a Lodge provide that amendments thereto shall require the affirmative vote of "two-thirds of those present." An amendment is before the Lodge. Seventeen members are present. Ten vote in favor of the amendment, five against it, and two do not vote. The Master declared the amendment carried. Held on appeal, that two-thirds of those present did not vote in favor of the amendment, and hence it did not prevail.

McCracken's Appeal, 1885, p. 67.

8. A motion to suspend the operation of a By-Law should not be entertained.

G. M. Allen (10), 1860, p. 19.

9. A Lodge may determine by By-Law when a candidate may renew his petition.

Transactions, 1886, p. 78.

#### CALLING OFF. (SEE CLOSING.)

#### CENSURE, VOTE OF.

A vote of censure cannot be passed without charges and trial, although the conduct complained of be admitted.

Sutton's Appeal, 1861, p. 57.

#### CHARGES.

Penal Code, p. 70.

1. It is the duty of the Junior Warden to prefer charges, when so ordered by the Master.

Transactions, 1868, p. 88.

2. A motion that the Junior Warden prefer charges is improper. The J. W. prefers charges when ordered by the Master.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

3. Any affiliated Master Mason may be the accuser of another, and it is not necessary that he be a member of the same Lodge.

Transactions, 1867, p. 82.

4. An unaffiliated Mason cannot prefer charges against a member of a Lodge.

G. M. Coffinbury (4), 1868, p. 16.

Transactions, 1868, pp. 50, 52, 53.



5. A motion that charges preferred by a Brother be received is highly improper. Charges presented, if they properly allege a Masonic offense, of which the Lodge has jurisdiction, must be received.

Chase's Appeal, 1875, p. 59.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

6. A Lodge possesses no power to take away a Brother's Masonic rights or his Masonic life, without charges, trial, etc.

Streeter's Appeal, 1875, p. 56.

Bennett's Appeal, 1875, p. 57.

7. An Entered Apprentice is subject to discipline.

G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, p. 69.

8. A Regular meeting cannot be adjourned or continued to another night so as to make it proper to receive charges on the night to which the meeting is continued, but if the accused appears and goes to trial without objection, the irregularity is waived, and he cannot avail himself of the objection upon appeal.

Eason's Appeal, 1867, p. 82.

9. It is not only the right but it is the duty of the Master to dismiss charges when, in his judgment, the charges are frivolous or such as cannot be sustained.

G. M. Coffinbury (10), 1868, p. 18.

G. M. Partridge (10), 1888, p. 22.

10. An objection to the form or substance of a charge should be made upon the trial. It is too late to make it upon appeal.

Dalrymple's Appeal, 1884, p. 74.

11. Charges written in pencil, if clear and distinct, may be admissible, but as a general rule, in matters of such moment, they should be excluded.

G. M. Allen (24), 1860, p. 22.

12. A general charge of unmasonic conduct is insufficient and should not be received.

G. M. Allen (24), 1860, p. 22.

Lee's Appeal, 1868, p. 46.

Wilsey's Appeal, 1872, p. 91.

13. The charges and specifications must point out the time, place and circumstances, definitely and with certainty, of the offense charged.

Penal Code, Cl. 9, p. 70.

Sowle's Appeal, 1867, p. 83.

Stewart's Appeal, 1875, p. 52.

Bell's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

Dobbelson's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

14. The charges and specifications must set forth a Masonic offense.

Throop's Appeal, 1875, p. 54.

15. A loose, vague, general charge of unmasonic conduct ought not to be received.

G. M. Allen (24), 1860, p. 22.

Wilsey's Appeal, 1872, p. 91.

16. Frivolous charges, or such as do not clearly show, if proven, a Masonic misdemeanor, ought not to be entertained.

G. M. Coffinbury (9), 1868, p. 17.

17. If the Master is in doubt as to the sufficiency or competency of the charges, he has the right to take the opinion of his Lodge by vote, but such opinion is merely advisory and does not bind the Master.

The Master acts as the presiding head of the judicial tribunal, and he alone is responsible in the premises.

Penal Code, Cl. 5, p. 70.

G. M. Coffinbury (10), 1868, p. 18.

18. The service by mail upon resident members of a notice, signed by the Secretary, "by order of the Lodge," in the following language: "I hereby charge you with non-payment of \$—, due to said Lodge, and summon you to attend the Regular communication, to be held (date), to show cause why you should not be suspended," is not in conformity with the Penal Code, and where none of the Brethren appeared, and on the return day the Lodge proceeded to trial, and at a special meeting, which the Secretary described as a "continued Regular," suspended said members, the Grand Lodge, on appeal, set aside the entire proceedings.

Adams' Appeal, 1881, p. 110.

19. Charges against a Brother for N. P. D. should contain a general charge for N. P. D., with a specification setting up a violation of his Masonic obligation to obey the By-Laws of his Lodge, in that he has failed to pay his dues.

Transactions, 1878, p. 92.

20. A Brother under charges is debarred of no right, benefit or privilege, except that of visitation, until after conviction and sentence, and the W. M. has no right to refuse him admission to the Lodge.

Transactions, 1885, pp. 23, 74.

G. M. Allen (16), 1860, p. 20.

#### CHARITY.

1. The money of a Lodge may be appropriated to relieve any poor distressed Brother, his widow or orphans, but the funds of a Lodge should not be used to pay for services which can be procured for money, if the Brother needing such services can pay for them.

A Lodge has no right to donate its funds for any other than strictly Masonic purposes, even by a unanimous vote. Money received for the degrees is not the sole property of the particular Lodge. It belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. The Lodge holds it in trust for the whole Brotherhood, and has the right to dispose of it for Masonic purposes only.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, pp. 26, 33.

2. The duty to aid and assist a worthy distressed Brother is measured by my ability and his necessity. Within these bounds it is without limit.

G. M. Maynard (14), 1877, p. 20.

3. A Lodge should confine its charitable bequests to the relief of worthy distressed Brothers, their widows and orphans.

G. M. Durand (7), 1876, p. 24.

4. A Lodge has the right to vote money from its Treasury for the relief of a destitute non-affiliated Mason, and for his funeral expenses.

G. M. Webber (19), 1875, p. 29.

5. A Lodge to which a Brother belongs is not liable upon the claim of another Lodge for money furnished such Brother while sick and destitute in the locality of the latter Lodge. The question of aid is not a compulsory one. Each Mason is bound to give to the extent of his ability, and no more. Yet the principles of

Masonic justice should stimulate not only the Lodge, but the recipient, to see that some return is made.

G. M. Partridge (12), 1883, pp. 23-45.

6. A Lodge cannot appropriate money to aid a local benevolent society, however charitable its objects.

G. M. Bellows (13), 1884, p. 41.

7. Each Lodge should, so far as possible, bear its own burdens. Some Lodges collect one dollar per year dues, others exact two dollars. Some are careful of their revenues, others less careful. Those Lodges which impose light dues and are least careful of their revenues cannot expect those that impose heavier dues and husband their resources to help the former in their extremities. In the case to which the circular refers, it may be true that the Brother for whom relief is asked is in need. But it may also be true that the Lodge asking for relief, or its membership, are amply able to afford the needed relief. No Lodge is warranted in paying out its funds simply because some Brother or Lodge asks them to do so. The distribution of relief should be systematic. Each case should be investigated, but each Lodge cannot for itself make the investigation. I have in mind a resolution or edict of the Grand Lodge prohibiting the circulation of appeals for aid without the approval of the Grand Master, but I have not been able to find it. If there is not such a resolution, there should be; and the Grand Lodge should further provide that subscriptions in such cases should be transmitted through the Grand Secretary, so that the Lodges could ascertain the aggregate subscription and the Grand Lodge regulate the amount.

G. M. McGrath (18), 1881, pp. 62, 63.

8. The circulating of appeals for aid, or the personal solicitation of aid by or among the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, unless first approved and permitted by the Grand Master, is absolutely forbidden. And in case the Grand Master shall approve and permit aid to be solicited in this Grand Jurisdiction, he is hereby requested to make such prudent regulations in regard to the amount to be collected, and the paying over of the same, as in his judgment may seem prudent and necessary in the premises.

Resolution, 1881, p. 126.

9. A Brother who is a voluntary non-affiliate for one year, or more, is not entitled to Masonic charity.

Resolution, 1881, p. 133.

10. Suggestions on the subject of Masonic charity.

G. M. McCurdy, 1874, p. 50.

#### CHARTER.

1. The Charter of a Lodge must be present in the Lodge room when the Lodge is convened for work or business. Its presence is as essential as a constitutional number of Masons or the three great lights.

G. M. Champlin (9), 1872, p. 23.

2. The Lodge having been once regularly opened, the presence of the Charter during a funeral procession or at the grave is not necessary.

G. M. Dunham (18), 1878, p. 28.

3. A Lodge, after the receipt of its Charter, and before the Lodge is constituted, can do no work except elect its officers, nor have they any right even to open for any other purpose.

G. M. Moore (15), 1865, p. 36.

## CLANDESTINE LODGES.

All Lodges existing, or pretending to exist, within this State, not acknowledging allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and not working under its Charter or Dispensation are clandestine, no matter from what source they may have derived their pretended authority, and cannot be, in any manner, Masonically recognized by this Grand Lodge.

Constitution, Art. 8, Sec. 2, p. 30.

Resolution, 1874, p. 87.

## CLOSING.

1. Each communication of a Lodge must be closed in due form.

G. M. Allen (41), 1880, p. 26.

G. M. Dunham (15), 1878, p. 27.

G. M. Striker (17), 1880, p. 30.

G. M. Bellows (10), 1884, p. 40.

2. A Lodge should be opened upon the highest degree upon which it expects to work and close upon the same degree.

G. M. McGrath (46), 1881, p. 75.

3. The Lodge must be closed upon one degree before work can be done upon another.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

4. The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened or closed in Ample Form when the Grand Master presides; in Due Form when the Deputy Grand Master presides and In Form in the absence of both Grand Master and Deputy.

Approved Definition.

## CLOTHING.

*Resolved*, That no officer presiding in any Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is entitled to wear any regalia, except that of a Master Mason; and any attempt to introduce any other is an innovation upon the long established usages of Masonry, and one that cannot receive the sanction of this Grand Lodge, and is hereafter expressly prohibited.

*Resolved*, That the following Masonic clothing and insignia be established as the standard in this jurisdiction; and that all Lodges and Brethren, hereafter procuring new clothing, be recommended to have the same made in conformity with the following description, to wit:

**JEWELS.**—The Jewels of officers of Lodges, shall be the same as are now in use, of a pattern to be found in the Grand Secretary's office.

**COLLARS.**—Of officers of Lodges, to be of light blue ribbon or velvet, four inches broad.

**APRONS.**—*Entered Apprentice.*—A plain white lamb skin or linen, from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, twelve to fourteen inches deep, square at bottom, and without ornament; white strings, with a flap or fall, to be triangular in shape.

*Fellow-Craft.*—The same, with the addition only of two sky blue rosettes at the bottom.

*Master-Mason.*—The same, with sky-blue lining and edging, one-and-a-half inches deep, and an additional rosette on the fall or flap, and silver tassels. No other color or ornament shall be allowed, except to officers of Lodges who may have the emblems of their office, in silver or white, in the centre of the apron.

1. The Masters and Past Masters of Lodges to wear, in lieu and in the place of the three rosettes on the Master Mason's apron, perpendicular lines upon horizontal lines, thereby forming three several sets of two right angles, the length of the horizontal lines to be two-and-a-half each, and of the perpendicular lines, one inch; these emblems to be of ribbon or silver, half an inch broad, and if ribbon, of the same color of the lining and edging of the apron.

Standing Resolution.

2. The use of robes, a crown and a camera in the work of the second section of the third degree is not a violation of any Masonic regulation or law.

G. M. Clark (16), 1885, p. 32.

3. It is not proper for members of a Lodge to appear at a public social or banquet in their Masonic Clothing.

G. M. Durand (3), 1876, p. 23.

#### COLOR. (SEE QUALIFICATIONS).

#### COMMISSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Penal Code, Cl. 24, p. 72.

1. The duty of Commissioners is simply to take testimony. They have no right to report their opinions during the taking of it or to report that they are "satisfied that it is a matter of personal feeling" or to ask the Master to dismiss the charges.

Transactions, 1869, p. 81.

Transactions, 1870, p. 82.

G. M. McGrath (35), 1881, p. 71.

2. The accused is entitled to notice of the appointment of commissioners and to an opportunity to object to them.

Lowe's Appeal, 1875, p. 54.

#### COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION OR PETITION.

Regulations, Art. 14, p. 44.

1. The duty of a committee upon an application for initiation is by inquiry to ascertain the character of the applicant and one of the committee, at least, should see the candidate and by personal inquiry learn whether he is physically competent.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 34.

2. A committee upon a petition for the degrees or for membership should report facts not opinions.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 34.

3. The report need not necessarily be confined to the form prescribed by our Regulations but it cannot be used to investigate religious beliefs except so far as the land marks of Masonry and the reported decisions of the Grand Lodge may warrant.

G. M. Dunham (8), 1878, pp. 26, 65.

4. A member of a committee to whom a petition has been referred must sign the report in person, he cannot authorize another to sign it for him.

G. M. Bellows (3), 1884, p. 39.

5. The granting of further time to a committee upon a petition implies that the time is extended until the next Regular and where a member of a committee requests further time and it is granted and the member so requesting further time leaves the Lodge room, it is error to take up and act upon the petition at that meeting.

G. M. McGrath (13), 1881, p. 60.

6. The investigating committee should, among other things, ascertain whether the candidate believes in the existence of a Supreme Being and report accordingly.

G. M. McGrath (38), 1881, p. 72.

7. After rejection there must be a new petition, another reference and a new report before a ballot can be had.

G. M. Farnum (12), 1886, p. 24.

#### COMMITTEES OF GRAND LODGE.

*Resolved*, That it shall be adopted as one of the standing rules of this Grand Lodge, that at least two actual Masters of Lodges shall be appointed on all committees of this Grand Body.

Transactions, 1879, p. 98.

#### CONFERRING DEGREES "AT SIGHT."

A Grand Master has no power to confer degrees "at sight."

Transactions, 1853, pp. 11, 18, 19, 20.

Transactions, 1854, pp. 24, 25.

#### CONTINUANCE. (SEE ADJOURNMENT.)

#### COUNSEL. (SEE APPEARANCE.)

#### DEBTS.

1. The Grand Lodge is under no circumstances liable for the debts of constituent Lodges.

G. M. Partridge (7), 1883, p. 22.

2. Lodges are not incorporated, and cannot, therefore, collect debts by suit in a court of law.

G. M. Durand (1), 1876, p. 22.

3. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized, and fully empowered, in the name of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, to collect, by legal proceedings or otherwise, any debt due the Grand Lodge, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the Grand Lodge shall require such action.

Standing Resolution.

## DECORUM, ENFORCEMENT OF. (SEE MASTER.)

## DEDICATION.

A Lodge room should be dedicated to Masonic uses before occupancy.

G. M. Clark (6), 1883, p. 24.

## DELIBERATION. (SEE PROCEDURE AND PENAL CODE, P. 74.)

## DIMIT.

1. A certificate of dimit is a letter of dismission and a recommendation to another Lodge. It is not intended to be permanent in its character as a certificate of good standing in the order, but only as evidence that the Brother named therein was, at the time of its issue, in good standing in the Lodge; that he had paid all dues, and a recommendation to any other Lodge within whose jurisdiction he shall reside.

As a rule dimitts which have been long issued should be looked upon with disfavor if the Brother holding the same resides within a reasonable distance of a regular Lodge.

Transactions, 1869, p. 94.

2. The Secretary's certificate is not in itself a dimit, it may never be called for and yet the dismission be complete.

G. M. Allen (26), 1860, p. 22.

3. An application for a dimit can only be acted upon at a Regular.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 9, p. 47.

G. M. Striker (4), 1880, p. 28.

4. The application must be in writing.

G. M. McCurdy (14), 1874, p. 45.

G. M. Webber (1), 1875, p. 18.

G. M. Spaulding (4), 1882, p. 23.

5. The action of a Lodge in voting a dimit without the written application of the Brother desiring it, is void.

G. M. Webber (20), 1875, p. 30.

6. The reasons must be given in the application.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 9, p. 47.

G. M. Spaulding (4), 1882, p. 23.

7. The Lodge is the sole judge of the sufficiency or insufficiency, of the reasons given.

G. M. Maynard (8), 1877, p. 17.

G. M. Striker (2), 1880, p. 28.

G. M. Spaulding (4), 1882, p. 23.

G. M. Clark (11), 1885, p. 26.

8. If the reasons given show the absence of an intention to join another Lodge, no certificate of dimit should be given.

G. M. Webber (1), 1875, p. 18.

9. "Good cause" for dismission is defined as follows: (1) About to travel in foreign countries. (2) Removal beyond the jurisdiction of his Lodge. (3) To join with

others in making application to form a new Lodge. Application for dimitts to avoid the payment of dues, or on account of unfraternal feelings, should be rejected.

G. M. Metcalf (2), 1870, p. 20.

10. A Brother is not entitled as of right to a dimit. The Lodge may, but it is not bound to, grant a dimit, nor can any power compel the grant or issue of a dimit if the Lodge refuses.

G. M. Metcalf (2), 1870, p. 20.

Transactions, 1876, p. 47.

G. M. Maynard (8), 1877, p. 17.

G. M. McGrath (37), 1881, p. 72.

G. M. Spaulding (4), 1882, p. 23.

Wade's Appeal, 1884, p. 75.

G. M. Clark (11), 1885, p. 26.

11. When the vote granting a dimit is declared, the applicant therefor ceases to be a member of that Lodge.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 10, p. 48.

G. M. Allen (26), 1880, p. 22.

Austin's Appeal, 1862, p. 46.

Fox's Appeal, 1863, p. 28.

G. M. McCurdy (15), 1874, p. 45.

G. M. Webber (1), 1875, p. 18.

G. M. Partridge (11), 1883, p. 22.

12. The vote granting a dimit cannot be reconsidered or rescinded, and this even though when the vote was taken the S. W. (without the knowledge of the Lodge) had charges against the applicant in his possession.

G. M. McCurdy (15), 1874, p. 45.

G. M. Spaulding (2), 1882, p. 23.

Transactions, 1882, p. 35.

13. When proper application is made for a dimit, a vote must be had.

G. M. McGrath (33), 1881, p. 70.

14. A majority vote is sufficient to grant a dimit.

G. M. Striker (3), 1880, p. 28.

15. All dues must be paid up or remitted before a dimit can be granted, and a vote granting a dimit conditionally, "When the applicant shall have paid his dues," is void.

G. M. Champlin (5), 1872, p. 22.

Transactions, 1878, p. 93.

16. A Lodge under Dispensation may admit but it cannot dimit members.

G. M. Allen (26), 1880, p. 26.

17. A Fellow Craft cannot be dimitted.

G. M. Bellows (1), 1884, p. 39.

18. A Lodge may dimit one who was raised by it, but who never signed the By-Laws. The conferring of the M. M. degree upon him makes him a member.

Transactions, 1878, p. 92.

19. A dimit may be legally granted to a member remaining in the jurisdiction of the Lodge granting it.

G. M. Bellows (14), 1884, p. 41.



20. An officer of a Lodge can only be dimitted in case of permanent removal from the jurisdiction.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 9, p. 47.

Transactions, 1859, p. 58.

G. M. Allen (12), 1860, p. 19.

G. M. Striker (1), 1880, pp. 28, 99.

21. The Grand Lodge cannot compel a Lodge to grant a dimit.

Wade's Appeal, 1884, p. 75.

22. A Lodge cannot charge a fee for a dimit certificate.

G. M. Dunham (10), 1878, p. 27.

23. The fact that a Lodge refuses to grant a dimit does not release the applicant therefor from the payment of dues.

G. M. Durand (10), 1876, p. 25.

24. When a Lodge releases jurisdiction over a Fellow Craft, no certificate of dimit is necessary. The release answers all purposes.

G. M. McGrath (16), 1881, p. 62.

25. Until charges have been filed with the Secretary, and accepted by the Lodge, the right of a Brother to ask for, and of the Lodge to grant, a dimit is not affected.

G. M. Spaulding (2), 1882, pp. 23, 35.

26. If a Brother applies for a dimit for the alleged purpose of uniting with another Lodge, when in fact he did not so intend, he is guilty of falsehood, and has practiced a fraud upon the Lodge, and is liable to discipline.

Transactions, 1876, p. 47.

27. A Lodge grants a dimit, the certificate of which does not reach the dimitted Brother, but it falls into other hands and is returned to the Lodge. The Lodge, treating that as a surrender, afterwards suspends the Brother for unpaid dues. Held, That the Brother was dimitted and the suspension illegal.

Austin's Appeal, 1862, p. 46.

28. Where charges are preferred against a non-affiliate by a Lodge having in its possession the accused Brother's dimit, and the accused is convicted and expelled, the Lodge should retain the dimit certificate.

G. M. McGrath (19), 1881, p. 63.

29. Where a Lodge surrenders its Charter, its members are entitled to certificates from the Grand Secretary, showing their former connection with the Lodge surrendering its Charter, and, desiring to affiliate with any other Lodge, such certificates should accompany their petitions (in lieu of dimits).

G. M. McGrath (21), 1881, p. 64.

30. A dimitted Brother has all Masonic privileges except the right of participation in Lodge proceedings. His right of visitation is limited by Sec. 4, Art. 19, G. L. Regulations, and his right to Masonic charity and burial is restricted by the action of the Grand Lodge in 1881, declaring that "a Brother who is a voluntary non-affiliate for one year or more, is not entitled to Masonic charity or burial."

G. M. Clark (11), 1885, p. 21.

31. A dimit must accompany a petition for membership.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 3, p. 47.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 34.

G. M. McGrath (25), 1881, p. 65.

32. When satisfactory evidence is produced that a Brother, applying for member-

ship, is a Mason, and of the loss of his dimit and inability to procure another, the Grand Lodge may authorize a Lodge to receive his petition without a dimit.

Transactions, 1884, p. 65.

32. The dimit of each petitioner must accompany an application for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge.

G. M. Webber (5), 1875, p. 19.

G. M. Bellows (9), 1884, p. 40.

34. A request for a dimit is entitled to courteous and respectful consideration.

Bennett's Appeal, 1875, p. 57.

35. There is no regulation in this jurisdiction by which a Brother must be elected to membership in another Lodge before he can receive a dimit.

G. M. Farnum (2), 1886, p. 23.

36. A Brother obtaining a dimit from a Lodge here, and afterwards removing to another State, cannot be elected to membership in the Lodge dimitting him while he continues to reside out of this State.

G. M. Farnum (1), 1886, p. 23.

#### DIMITTED MASONS.

G. M. Webber, 1875, p. 35.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 86.

A dimitted Mason is a Master Mason in good standing, but who has no membership in a Lodge.

Approved Definition.

#### DIPLOMAS.

A Lodge cannot grant a diploma to a member of another Lodge, or to a non-affiliate.

G. M. Durand (9), 1876, p. 25.

#### DISCIPLINE.

An entered Apprentice subject to. (See Charges.)

A dimitted Brother subject to. (See Offenses.)

A Master not liable to, for error of judgment. (See Master)

For non-payment of dues. (See Dues.)

Lodges U. D. no disciplinary powers. (See Lodges U. D.)

#### DISCUSSION.

The Lodge room is not the proper place for the discussion of the transgressions of individual Brethren until charges are preferred and the evidence is before the Lodge.

If a member is intemperate, profane or licentious, it is your duty to admonish him

privately, labor with him, remind him of the error of his ways, strive to reform him, exhaust all other means, and then if he still persists in his folly, order your Junior Warden to prefer charges against him.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 82.

#### DISPENSATIONS—SPECIAL.

1. It is not within the province of the Grand Master to set aside, by Dispensation, positive enactments.

He cannot grant a Dispensation to initiate a candidate who is under twenty-one years of age; or to receive and act upon the petition for initiation of one who has not resided within the jurisdiction twelve months.

G. M. Moore (6), 1865, p. 32.

G. M. McCurdy (6), 1874, p. 39.

G. M. Webber (3), 1875, p. 19.

G. M. Striker (7), 1880, p. 29.

G. M. Partridge (1), 1883, p. 21.

2. A petition for a special Dispensation to confer degrees should contain the name, age, residence and occupation of the candidate, and the reasons why a Dispensation is deemed necessary, and the fee should be enclosed.

G. M. Moore (1), 1865, p. 31.

3. When a candidate for initiation, for whom a special Dispensation has been granted, is rejected, another petition and ballot cannot be had by virtue of that Dispensation. Both petition and Dispensation are dead by reason of the rejection.

G. M. Moore (12), 1865, p. 35.

4. It is not necessary that a special Dispensation to confer degrees, granted by the Grand Master, be under seal of the Grand Lodge, or attested by the Grand Secretary. The official signature and private seal of the Grand Master are sufficient.

G. M. Moore (2), 1865, p. 31.

5. The fee for a Dispensation will not be returned, although the Dispensation is not used.

G. M. Moore (3), 1865, p. 32.

6. A Grand Master cannot delegate the power to issue a Dispensation.

G. M. Moore (4), 1865, p. 32.

7. A Dispensation cannot be granted to permit another ballot on a rejected petition.

G. M. Moore (14), 1865, p. 35.

Davis' Appeal, 1884, p. 75.

8. No Dispensation should be granted to elect a Master to fill a vacancy. The Senior Warden ought to succeed to, and exercise the duties of, the office of Master.

G. M. Maynard (3), 1877, p. 15.

9. The Grand Master cannot grant a Dispensation for the election of a Junior Warden to fill vacancy while the Master and Senior Warden remain.

G. M. Fenton (2), 1859, p. 8.

#### DISQUALIFICATIONS. (SEE QUALIFICATIONS.)

#### DONATION OF LODGE FUNDS. (SEE CHARITY.)

## DUE FORM.

1. The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened or closed in due form when the Deputy Grand Master presides.

Approved Definition.

## DUES.

Regulations, Art. 18, p. 48.

1. A Brother is liable to the payment of dues from the date upon which he receives the M. M. degree.

G. M. McGrath (11), 1881, p. 59.

G. M. Bellows (18), 1884, p. 41.

2. The Secretary of a Lodge is liable to the payment of dues unless the By-Laws of the Lodge otherwise provide.

G. M. Dunham (1), 1878, p. 24.

3. A Lodge cannot collect dues from non-affiliates residing within its jurisdiction.

G. M. McCurdy (1), 1874, p. 37.

4. A Lodge which receives a sum of money from a member in lieu of dues, under the provisions of its By-Laws, cannot thereafter amend its By-Laws so as to make such member liable to the payment of dues. The member acquired a vested right or a life membership, with dues paid up, and by virtue of that contract he is exempt from dues. The Lodge may, however, amend its By-Laws so as to make members who come in after the amendment liable to the payment of dues.

G. M. Clark (9), 1885, p. 25.

5. A Lodge cannot exempt members from payment of dues on the ground of any number of years membership.

G. M. Bellows (13), 1884, p. 41.

6. A Lodge has no right to remit several years dues of part of its members upon condition that they pay the last year's dues. This is unjust to the paying members. If any member is too poor to pay his dues, his Lodge should remit them. Non-payment of dues for any other reason should result in discipline, not compromise.

G. M. Spaulding (7), 1882, p. 24.

7. A Lodge cannot remit the dues of one or more of its members for life.

G. M. McCurdy (9), 1874, p. 43.

8. Dues are payable though the Lodge refuses to grant a dimit.

G. M. Durand (10), 1876, p. 25.

9. Mere non-payment of dues ought not to subject to suspension unless shown to be due to unmasonic conduct.

G. M. Allen (59), 1860, p. 30.

10. Charges of unmasonic conduct should be preferred against Brethren who are able and will not pay their dues, and such discipline enforced as the case may require or the By-Laws provide. This is by far the preferable course, and most Masonic.

G. M. Allen (59), 1860, p. 30.

11. When a Lodge wishes to discipline a member for N. P. D., it must prefer charges against him for U. M. C., under which general charge is made the specifica-

tion of a violation of his obligation to obey the By-Laws of his Lodge in that he has failed to pay his dues.

G. M. Webber (22), 1875, p. 31.  
Transactions, 1878, p. 92.

12. Payment of dues does not of itself restore a Brother suspended for N. P. D.; the dues, it is true, must be paid but he can be restored only by a two-thirds vote of his Lodge.

Transactions, 1877, p. 59, p. 60.  
Transactions, 1878, p. 92.  
Transactions, 1879, p. 88.  
G. M. Spaulding (17), 1882, p. 25.  
G. M. Bellows (28), 1884, p. 42.

13. A Brother suspended for N. P. D. must pay in with his petition for restoration the amount due at the time of his suspension and the Lodge may require in addition that he pay a sum equal to the amount of dues for the term of his suspension.

Transactions, 1879, p. 88.  
G. M. Clark (1), 1885, p. 22.

14. In case of suspension for any offense other than N. P. D., a Lodge cannot require, as a condition of restoration, the payment of dues for the term of suspension.

G. M. Bellows (21), 1884, p. 41.  
G. M. Clark (1), 1885, p. 22.

15. Upon refusal to reinstate a Brother, suspended for non-payment of dues, a Lodge has a right to retain, out of any moneys paid in, the amount due at the time of suspension, but it must return any moneys paid in as dues for the term of suspension.

G. M. Maynard (11), 1877, p. 19.  
Transactions, 1879, p. 88.  
G. M. McGrath (31), 1881, p. 68.

16. Where a Brother is tried, found guilty and reprimanded for N. P. D., but has not paid his dues, he is still liable to charges and suspension for a continuance of the neglect to pay.

G. M. McGrath (52), 1881, p. 79.

17. The acquittal of a Brother charged with N. P. D. does not remit the dues or satisfy the debt unless a claim was made on the trial that the dues had been paid. A continued withholding makes him liable to new charges.

G. M. Maynard (11, 20), 1877, pp. 19, 21.

18. A Brother improperly suspended for N. P. D. may be restored without a petition from him. In may be done on motion, which should be made in writing, at a regular meeting, and lie over one month, when it may be passed by a two-thirds ballot.

G. M. Spaulding (10), 1884, p. 24.

19. A member charged with N. P. D. cannot prove, as an offset to his dues, a claim against the Lodge which has previously been rejected by the Lodge.

Hahn's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

20. A Lodge is not bound to discontinue proceedings for non-payment because of payment before trial but after charges are preferred, but it may discipline notwithstanding.

Nelson's Appeal, 1878, p. 74.

21. The effect of suspension for N. P. D. differs in no respect from suspension for any other unmasonic conduct.

Transactions, 1878, pp. 69, 70.

22. A Brother representing that he is unaffiliated and a former member of Lodge A, but who presented no certificate of dimit, applies to and is admitted to membership in Lodge B. He enjoys all the privileges of membership in Lodge B for eleven years, pays dues for six years but neglects to pay for five years last past; charges are preferred for unpaid dues, and upon the trial he insists he was never dimitted from Lodge A, consequently he does not belong to Lodge B, and is therefore not liable for unpaid dues, and in addition demands that all dues paid be refunded. Held, That the Lodge had a right to retain the dues paid, and that he is estopped by his own acts from setting up his membership in Lodge A, in answer to the charges for N. P. D., although a member of Lodge A.

G. M. McGrath (25), 1881, p. 65.

23. *Resolved*, That any Lodge that shall fail to make its return and pay its Grand Lodge dues to the Grand Secretary, on or before the 10th day of January, as required by Subdivision 5 of Section 25 of the By-Laws, shall forfeit any claim to pay for its delegate to the Grand Lodge, unless the default shall be excused for good cause shown to Finance Committee.

Transactions, 1877, p. 94.

24. Lodges are exempt from the payment of Grand Lodge dues for members whose dues have been remitted on charitable considerations.

G. L. By-Laws, Sec. 26, Sub. 5, p. 57.

Transactions, 1882, p. 37.

25. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that hereafter any Lodge suffering loss from fire, which has neglected to have its property insured, should not have its Grand Lodge dues remitted.

Transactions, 1879, pp. 80, 81.

#### ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

Regulations, Art. 5, p. 38.

1. Officers cannot be elected while a Lodge is at refreshment.

G. M. McGrath (6), 1881, p. 57.

2. A By-Law which provides that a Master who has held that office for two years in succession shall not be eligible to re-election, is invalid.

G. M. Durand (8), 1876, p. 25.

3. A Brother who has served as Warden in a foreign jurisdiction is eligible to the office of Master in this.

G. M. Allen (51), 1860, p. 28.

4. The "Past Master's Degree" is not recognized by the Grand Lodge. It is not necessary, therefore, to qualify a Master to preside. The qualifications for Master-ship are set forth in Sec. 2, Art. 5, G. L. Regulations, and none others are required.

G. M. Moors, 1850, p. 9.

Transactions, 1850, p. 44.

Transactions, 1856, p. 49.

G. M. Allen (37), 1860, p. 25.

5. At an election of officers, if more votes are cast than there are voters, the Master should not declare the result, but should order another ballot.

After the Master has declared the result, a motion to reconsider is not in order. The only remedy is an appeal from the decision of the Master to the Grand Master

or Grand Lodge. At the installation an objection may be made, but the determination of the validity of the objection rests with the Master. He may sustain the objection and order a new ballot, or overrule it and install the officer. If installed, the officer holds the office until the decision of the appeal, if there be one.

G. M. McGrath (49), 1881, p. 76.

6. It is the right of a constituent Lodge to elect its officers. It may, by the election of improper material to office, render itself liable to discipline. Proceedings against members of "doubtful integrity" should be instituted before they are elected to office. If satisfied that an election has been secured "by a system of intrigue," the Grand Master may order a new election, but the facts constituting the "intrigue" must first be inquired into.

G. M. Maynard (25), 1877, p. 22.

G. M. McGrath (50), 1881, p. 78.

7. The fact that honorary members were allowed to vote does not invalidate an election of officers unless it can be shown that the election turned on their votes.

G. M. Allen (54), 1880, p. 28.

8. The fact that a Brother is in arrears for dues, or is liable to charges for unpaid dues, or is under charges for unmasonic conduct, does not invalidate his election to office, nor is either a valid objection to his installation.

G. M. McGrath (48, 50, 51), 1881, pp. 76, 78, 79.

G. M. Bellows (20), 1884, p. 41.

9. It is not ground of objection to the installation of a Master that he keeps a billiard saloon, but if connected therewith he has a bar, at which intoxicating drinks are retailed, his business is essentially immoral and demoralizing in all its effects upon the community, and any Lodge that will elect such a man as its Master, is unworthy to hold its Charter.

G. M. Maynard (25), 1877, p. 22.

10. A Brother is elected Master December 15, and upon the evening of December 27 objection is made to his installation, on the ground that the objector had, on December 25, preferred and filed charges with the Secretary, against the Master elect, setting forth that the Master elect had, upon June 1 last, "assaulted the accuser and charged him with falsehood," whereupon the retiring Master refused to install the accused. Held, That the Master elect should have been installed. Nearly seven months had elapsed since the commission of the alleged offense. It would be manifestly unjust to permit the accuser to nurse his personal grievance for that length of time, await the result of an election, and then use his personal grievance to prevent the installation of a Brother who had been fairly elected. It is unfair to the Master elect and to the Lodge. I am justified in assuming that the charges were preferred to prevent his installation.

G. M. McGrath (51), 1881, p. 79.

11. The election of a Brother to office does not condone an offense for which he may be liable at that time.

G. M. McGrath (49), 1881, p. 76.

12. A Lodge cannot install its officers without first opening the Lodge in constitutional form.

Transactions, 1879, p. 87.

13. It is not proper to install officers of a Lodge by proxy.

Regulations, Art. 5, Sec. 1, p. 38.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 33.

14. An elective officer cannot be installed by proxy.  
G. M. McCurdy (2), 1874, p. 38.
15. The old officers retain their stations until the new are installed. Should an officer elect decline to be installed, a new election should follow as to him.  
G. M. McGrath (50), 1881, p. 78.
16. A Past Master is not obliged to install, but a retiring Master is bound to see that officers elected are installed.  
G. M. McGrath (50), 1881, p. 78.
17. It is not absolutely necessary that a Master who has served one year, and is re-elected to serve the next, be re-installed, but in case a Past Master is again elected Master, after he has been for a year or more out of that office, he must again be installed.  
G. M. Moore (9, 10), 1865, pp. 33, 34.
18. A Brother elected and installed into office cannot resign that office. Severing of membership is the only method of creating a vacancy.  
G. M. Striker (5), 1880, p. 28.  
Transactions, 1881, pp. 59, 71, 125, 127.
19. In case of a vacancy in the office of Master, no Dispensation should be granted for a special election of Master. The Senior Warden ought to succeed to and exercise the duties of the office of Master.  
G. M. Maynard (3), 1877, p. 15.
20. The Grand Master cannot grant a Dispensation for the election of a Junior Warden to fill the vacancy while the Master and Senior Warden remain.  
G. M. Fenton (2), 1859, p. 8.
21. *Resolved*, That when it shall come to the knowledge of the M. W. Grand Master that a subordinate Lodge is suffering from confusion, discord, or other mismanagement, through the inefficiency or improper conduct of its W. M., or other officers, that the M. W. Grand Master shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to appoint a proxy to take charge of such Lodge, and to conduct the same as such proxy representing the M. W. Grand Master, until the next Grand Communication thereafter.  
Standing Resolution.

#### ELECTION TO MEMBERSHIP OR FOR THE DEGREES.

1. A Brother applying for membership becomes a member when elected, although he may neglect to sign the By-Laws.  
G. M. Metcalf (4), 1871, p. 16.  
G. M. Webber (6), 1875, p. 20.  
G. M. Champlin (2), 1872, p. 21.  
G. M. McGrath (26), 1881, p. 67.
2. Residents of another State cannot be elected to membership or to take the degrees in this State.  
G. M. Clark (12), 1885, p. 26.
3. The election of a candidate for the degrees, who has been rejected by another Lodge, without the consent of the latter Lodge, is void.  
G. M. Webber (17), 1885, p. 28.  
G. M. McGrath (47), 1881, p. 75.



4. A Lodge cannot confer degrees by virtue of an election had five years ago.

G. M. Webber (14), 1875, p. 25.

5. Where a candidate has been elected to take the degrees, but fails to offer himself for initiation, the question arises how long the election is of full effect. The time is usually fixed by the By-Laws of the Lodge. If not so fixed, Masonic usage should govern, which limits it to one year. All action under such petition and election is then void, as from the beginning. Such election can not be revived except by filing a new petition. The parties are free from any reciprocal obligation.

G. M. Allen (22), 1860, p. 21.

6. The election of a candidate becomes by lapse of time a nullity.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 6, p. 46.

G. M. Webber (14), 1875, p. 25.

G. M. McGrath (47), 1881, p. 75.

7. If a candidate is prevented by sickness from taking his first degree, his election should hold good until his recovery, or the advanced fee should be returned to him.

G. M. Finch (1), 1879, p. 21.

8. A candidate who has been elected has attained a certain amount of Masonic right, by no means standing upon the same footing with one who has never been elected.

G. M. Allen (27), 1860, p. 22.

#### ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE. (SEE ELECTION, ETC.)

#### EVIDENCE. (SEE PROOFS.)

#### EXAMINATION. (SEE ADVANCEMENT, BALLOT, PROFICIENCY.)

#### EXPULSION.

Expulsion is the highest penalty that can be incurred, and the severest penalty that can be inflicted. It excludes a Mason from all his Masonic rights and privileges forever, unless he is restored by the Lodge or Grand Lodge.

Approved Definition.

#### FEEES.

Regulations, Art. 18, p. 48.

1. A Lodge cannot remit the fees for conferring the degrees upon a clergyman, or confer them for less than the prescribed twenty-one dollars.

G. M. McGrath (28), 1881, p. 68.

G. M. Bellows (15), 1884, p. 41.

G. M. Farnum (22), 1886, p. 26.

2. A motion to vote a clergyman, as a charity, an amount equal to his fees, when he is not in distress, is an evasion of the law, and illegal.

G. M. Bellows (16), 1884, p. 41.

G. M. Farnum (26), 1886, p. 26.

3. The initiation fee should accompany the petition. Any other practice is to be condemned.

G. M. McGrath (56), 1881, p. 80.

4. A candidate is elected, but before he takes the degree the Secretary is garnished for the fee advanced by the candidate. Held, That the money should be paid over to the Treasurer. The candidate having been elected, the fee became a part of the Lodge funds, and in any event it could only be withdrawn by vote of the Lodge.

G. M. Finch (9), 1879, p. 23.

5. The Secretary should not retain the amount received with a petition pending action thereupon. He should pay it over to the Treasurer, and in case of rejection, a warrant should be drawn as for other disbursements.

G. M. McGrath (39), 1881, p. 72.

G. M. Spaulding (16), 1882, p. 25.

6. Where a candidate has been elected, and the Lodge declines to initiate, or an objection is made to his reception, the fee paid by him should be returned to him.

G. M. McGrath (38), 1881, p. 72.

Transactions, 1882, p. 38.

7. A candidate elected five years ago to receive the first degree, but who after application, but before the ballot, removed from the State, should have notified his Lodge of such removal, and requested leave to withdraw his petition. Having failed to give such notice, he has forfeited his fee, and, desiring initiation, he must apply to the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he now resides.

G. M. Webber (14), 1875, p. 25.

8. A Lodge which trespasses upon either the personal or territorial jurisdiction of another Lodge, is liable to the Lodge whose jurisdiction has been invaded, for all fees received. The demand for the fees must be made by the Lodge. An individual member has no right to make such demand. The injured Lodge may waive the payment of the fees. If the trespassing Lodge, however, acted in good faith, and was entitled to notice of the rejection, and the Lodge claiming personal jurisdiction did not give notice of the rejection, the latter is not entitled to the fees.

G. M. Dunham (4), 1878, p. 25.

G. M. McGrath (41, 58), 1881, pp. 73, 81.

9. A Lodge receives a petition for initiation, and with it the fees for the three degrees. The candidate is elected and receives the first degree, but before receiving the others removes into another jurisdiction, and there applies for and receives the remaining degrees, the first named Lodge releasing jurisdiction in favor of the second. Held, That the Lodge conferring the last two degrees is entitled to the fees paid by the candidate to the first named Lodge. The candidate should not be required to pay twice, and the Lodge to which he first applied gave no consideration for the money.

G. M. McGrath (20), 1881, p. 63.

## FINANCES.

A Lodge has an inherent right to supervise its own finances, and the Grand Lodge has no right to interfere with its constituent Lodges upon that subject.

Transactions, 1879, pp. 84, 85.

## FINES.

The imposition of fines as a penalty upon refractory committees or Brethren, is inconsistent with ancient Masonic usage.

Transactions, 1860, p. 103.

## FUNERAL SERVICE. (SEE BURIAL.)

## GOOD STANDING.

Every Brother must be deemed and considered in good standing until convicted of a Masonic offense.

G. M. McCurdy (17), 1874, p. 46.

## GRAND LODGE DUES. (SEE DUES.)

## GRAND HONORS. (PUBLIC.)

The Public Grand Honors should be given as follows: Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other, and then made to fall smartly upon the thighs. This is repeated three times, and as there are three blows given each time, viz., on the breast, on the palms of the hands, and on the thighs, making nine concussions in all, the Grand Honors are technically said to be given "by three times three."

On funeral occasions, each one of these Honors is accompanied by the words, "The will of God is accomplished." Response by the Brethren, "So mote it be."

Transactions, 1865, p. 72.

Transactions, 1880, p. 111.

## HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Belief in Divine authenticity of.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 95, 96.

Transactions, 1874, p. 40.

See Qualifications of Candidates.

## HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

1. An honorary member of a Lodge is a Master Mason who has been elected as such, in compliment to his high personal and Masonic character. He acquires no privilege in the Lodge except the right to sit therein, and shall be exempt from the payment of assessments and dues, and the honorary relation ceases if he fail to maintain membership in a chartered Lodge.

Approved Definition.

2. An affiliated Mason, in good standing, may be elected an honorary member of a Lodge other than his own. This may be done at any regular meeting by a majority vote. It may be done by motion, or resolution, or upon petition. As honorary membership is an honor conferred, not sought after, a petition is unusual. It is not necessary to refer the matter to a committee, nor to defer action until the next Regular. The vote may be taken by a show of hands, by a rising vote, or by ball ballot, as the Lodge may determine.

G. M. Allen (32), 1860, p. 24.

G. M. Finch (10), 1879, p. 23.

G. M. Spaulding (12), 1882, p. 24.

3. An honorary member has a right to a seat in the Lodge, and should be allowed to participate in debate. His presence would not assist in making a quorum, nor can he vote upon any question coming before the Lodge, neither can he hold any office, either elective or appointive, save that of Tiler, nor would he have any claim upon the charities of the Lodge by virtue of his election to honorary membership.

G. M. Allen (53), 1880, p. 28.

G. M. Finch (11), 1879, p. 23.

4. A Lodge cannot make honorary members of its own members.

G. M. McCurdy (10), 1874, p. 44.

Stiles' Appeal, 1878, p. 79.

5. It is not proper for a Lodge to elect a non-affiliate to honorary membership.

G. M. Allen (32), 1860, p. 24.

6. A Lodge cannot, without previous notice, vote honorary membership and a consequent right to sit in its meetings, to one whose presence therein a member has previously objected to.

G. M. Maynard (15), 1877, p. 20.

7. The fact that honorary members were permitted to vote does not invalidate an election of officers, unless it can be shown that an election turned on their votes.

G. M. Allen (54), 1860, p. 28.

8. A Lodge cannot, by voting to make one of its members an honorary member, exempt him from the payment of dues, or divest him of any right or privilege which he was entitled to before such vote.

Transactions, 1865, p. 74.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

The general reputation of a Brother in *good standing* cannot be impeached, and every Brother must be deemed and considered to be in good standing until convicted of a Masonic offense.

G. M. McCurdy (17), 1874, p. 46.

#### INCORPORATION OF LODGES.

1. Lodges cannot be incorporated.

G. M. Durand (1), 1876, p. 22.

2. *Resolved*, That all members (Masons?) in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby interdicted and prohibited from forming incorporate bodies (Lodges?) under the laws of this State.

Standing Resolution, 1868, pp. 88, 89.

INEFFICIENCY OR IMPROPER CONDUCT OF OFFICERS. (SEE ELECTION, ETC.)

"IN FORM."

Grand Lodge is declared to be opened or closed in form when opened or closed in the absence of both Grand Master and his Deputy.

Approved Definition.

INITIATION FEE. (SEE FEES.)

INITIATION, OBJECTIONS TO. (SEE ADVANCEMENT.)

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS. (SEE ELECTION, ETC.)

INSURANCE OF LODGE PROPERTY.

Each Lodge may have three or more trustees, in whose name Lodge furniture or other property may be insured, or the Lodge may insure in the name of the Grand Lodge.

G. M. McGrath (36), 1881, p. 71.

INTEMPERANCE. (SEE TEMPERANCE.)

INVASION OF JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS FUNDS BY LODGES.

1. Lodges may invest in the name of its trustees or in the name of the Grand Lodge.

G. M. McGrath (36), 1881, p. 71.

2. Lodges are not incorporated and cannot be, therefore they cannot collect debts by suit in a court of law.

G. M. Durand (1), 1876, p. 22.

IRREGULARITIES.

Irregularities in summons, notice, service, etc., may be cured by an appearance without objection.

(See Appearance.)

## JOINT OCCUPANCY OF HALLS.

Regulations, Art. 20, Sec. 3, p. 50.

The Grand Lodge has prohibited Lodges from occupying rooms which are used by any other society.

G. M. Farnum (23), 1886, p. 26.

## JURISDICTION, PENAL.

Regulations, Art. 12, p. 42.

1. A Secretary is dimitted and moves into the jurisdiction of another Lodge, and while there he receives a letter enclosing the dues of a Brother, which he retains. Has not the Lodge dimitting him jurisdiction under Sec. 7 of the Penal Code? Held, That jurisdiction over non-affiliates is conferred only upon Lodges within whose territorial limits they reside. The section of the Penal Code referred to gives to a Lodge exclusive jurisdiction over its own members in a certain class of cases, as for N. P. D.

G. M. McGrath (8), 1881, p. 57.

2. The Penal jurisdiction of a Lodge can only be invoked by the preference of written charges.

Transactions, 1882, p. 36.

3. A Lodge has no jurisdiction over cases growing out of business difficulties or originating in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

G. M. Farnum (24), 1886, p. 26.

## JURISDICTION, PERSONAL.

Regulations, Art. 12, 13, pp. 42, 43.

1. A rejected applicant for the degrees is the material of the rejecting Lodge, and he may apply to that Lodge at any subsequent time, no matter where he resides, but no other Lodge can confer the degrees upon him without the consent of the rejecting Lodge.

G. M. Spaulding (15), 1882, p. 24.

2. The election of a candidate for the degrees, or any of them, who has previously been rejected by another Lodge, without the consent of the latter, is void for want of jurisdiction.

G. M. Webber (17), 1875, p. 28.

3. The petition of one who has been rejected in another Lodge may be received, but before a ballot can be had thereon, the consent (release of jurisdiction) of the rejecting Lodge must be obtained.

G. M. Webber (12), 1875, p. 24.

4. A Lodge has no right to re-instate one who has been initiated in another Lodge, nor can a Grand Master grant a Dispensation to enable it so to do.

G. M. Moore (7), 1865, p. 33.

5. When an E. A. desires to receive the degrees in, and become a member of, a Lodge other than that in which he received the E. A. degree, he should file his petition (see Form 5, leaving out all after the word "Fraternity"), then have the

Secretary write the Lodge in which he received the E. A. degree, requesting a release of jurisdiction, and if granted, proceed as if with a petition for initiation.

G. M. Finch (4), 1879, p. 22.

G. M. McGrath (43), 1881, p. 74.

6. When a petitioner sets forth that he had formerly applied to another Lodge for initiation, but that he does not know what action was taken thereon, it is the duty of the Lodge receiving such petition to first ascertain the result of the former application. If the petition was withdrawn or dismissed before a ballot thereon, the Lodge did not acquire jurisdiction, otherwise the material belongs to the Lodge receiving it.

G. M. Clark (4), 1885, p. 23.

7. The work upon a candidate elected in one Lodge may be done in another by request of the electing Lodge. In such case, however, the fees belong to, and the membership is with, the Lodge making the request.

G. M. McGrath (11), 1881, p. 59.

G. M. Bellows (19), 1884, p. 41.

8. When Lodge A releases jurisdiction over an E. A. or a F. C. in favor of Lodge B, and the latter completes the work, the material belongs to Lodge B. No dimit is necessary. The communication releasing jurisdiction answers the purpose.

G. M. McGrath (16), 1881, p. 62.

9. Where an applicant for the degrees is rejected by Lodge A, and he afterwards applies to Lodge B, and Lodge A releases jurisdiction in favor of Lodge B, and Lodge B then rejects the applicant, the material belongs to the Lodge last rejecting, to wit: Lodge B.

G. M. Finch (5), 1879, p. 22.

G. M. McGrath (11), 1881, p. 59.

10. Where a candidate is initiated in Lodge A, but removes into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, and Lodge A releases jurisdiction in favor of Lodge B, but Lodge B, upon a ballot had, does not elect, jurisdiction reverts to Lodge A, and Lodge C, wishing to complete the work, must obtain the consent of Lodge A.

G. M. Metcalf (3), 1871, p. 15.

11. Under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, in force in 1870, a majority vote was sufficient to release jurisdiction over rejected material, and the material became that of the Lodge in whose favor jurisdiction was released, provided the latter Lodge acted upon the petition of the released material before the Regulations adopted in 1873 took effect; otherwise the case is governed by the Regulations now in force, which require unanimous consent.

G. M. Webber (13), 1875, p. 24.

12. Lodge A, at the request of a candidate who has removed into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, waives jurisdiction in favor of Lodge B, but Lodge B declines to act or accept, because the candidate has not obtained the necessary residence in its jurisdiction. Afterwards the candidate returns to the jurisdiction of Lodge A, and asks Lodge A to confer the degrees. Held, That as Lodge B had not acquired jurisdiction Lodge A should reconsider its action and proceed as if no release had been granted.

G. M. McGrath (24), 1881, p. 65.

13. A F. C. passed in Ohio applies to a Lodge here for the M. M. degree, presenting the recommendation and release of jurisdiction of the Ohio Lodge, and is elected. Pending the action of the Lodge here, the applicant returns to Ohio, and the Lodge there confers the degree. Held, That the petitioner has no right to the return of

his fee. The material belonged to the Lodge here, and the Ohio Lodge had no right to confer the degree.

G. M. Dunham (5), 1878, p. 25.

14. Where a petition has been received and referred, but before report thereon the applicant removes from the jurisdiction, the Lodge has the right to ballot for and elect notwithstanding. A Lodge has the right to complete its own work, and no other Lodge can interfere. So far as the candidate is concerned, the work commences when the rough ashlar makes its appearance by way of petition, and unless the Lodge consents to the withdrawal of the petition, they are the sole overseers, and they only have the right of trying that ashlar by the square.

G. M. Allen (33), 1860, p. 25.

Transactions, 1886, pp. 69, 70.

15. A person residing within the jurisdiction of the Lodge whose Charter is suspended, applies to the adjoining Lodge for initiation. The petition is received and referred, but before final action thereon the suspended Charter is restored. Held, That the work having been legally begun, the Lodge receiving the petition should complete it.

G. M. Finch (3), 1879, p. 21.

16. In 1861 Lodge A elected a candidate to receive the first degree, but before receiving it he removes into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, and in 1866 he applies to and receives the degrees in Lodge B, and Lodge A demands the fees. Held, That the election in Lodge A became, by lapse of time, a nullity, but independent of that question the claim is stale. Lodge B cannot be required to surrender the fees.

G. M. McGrath (47), 1881, p. 75.

17. A Lodge having released jurisdiction over an E. A. in favor of another Lodge, is not entitled to the fees for the F. C. and M. M. degrees, and having received such fees, it should turn them over to the Lodge conferring the degrees.

G. M. McGrath (20), 1881, p. 63.

18. A Lodge waiving jurisdiction loses all control over the material, jurisdiction over which is released, and the Lodge conferring the remaining degree or degrees does so as though the material had been theirs by original petition. Upon completion of the work, the membership is with the latter Lodge, and the fees for the degrees conferred by the Lodge in whose favor jurisdiction is released, belong to that Lodge.

G. M. Farnum (7), 1886, p. 24.

19. Two years ago an application was made for initiation, which was referred, and the committee reported, but as no fee was paid no ballot was had. Two months afterwards petitioner removed from, and now resides out of, the jurisdiction. He now wishes to pay his fee and have the ballot proceed. Held, That the Lodge had no right to receive or refer the petition without the fee, and cannot now predicate jurisdiction upon such receipt and reference. A ballot cannot be had upon the report of a committee made two years ago. The candidate must file a new petition in the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he now resides.

G. M. McGrath (56), 1881, p. 80.

20. A Lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over its rejected material in favor of a Lodge which has not concurrent jurisdiction, so long as the material continues to reside in the jurisdiction where rejected, nor until such material acquires the necessary residence in the jurisdiction of the Lodge requesting the release.

G. M. Clark (8), 1885, p. 25.



21. When an objection is made to advancement, the Lodge cannot, until the objection is waived or withdrawn, release jurisdiction in favor of another Lodge.

G. M. McGrath (4), 1881, p. 56.

22. A Lodge does not, by rejection, acquire jurisdiction of a candidate who was not, at the time of his application, a resident within its territorial jurisdiction, nor does the Lodge, within whose jurisdiction the applicant did reside, lose its jurisdiction by reason of such rejection.

G. M. Partridge (4), 1883, p. 22.

23. A Lodge does not acquire perpetual jurisdiction by virtue of an election to receive the first degree. Unless the candidate presents himself for initiation within a year after his election, the election becomes a nullity.

G. M. Allen (22), 1860, p. 21.

G. M. Webber (14), 1875, p. 25.

G. M. McGrath (47), 1881, p. 75.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 4 p. 46.

24. The Lodge working the rejected material of another Lodge must pay to the Lodge owning the material all fees received for the work done.

G. M. Dunham (4), 1878, p. 25.

25. The demand for the fees must be made by the Lodge injured. An individual member has no right to demand payment.

G. M. McGrath (41), 1881, p. 73.

26. The Lodge whose jurisdiction has been invaded may, in its discretion, waive the payment of the fees.

G. M. McGrath (44), 1881, p. 75.

27. Where the Lodge conferring the degrees upon rejected material acts in good faith, and without the knowledge of the rejection, the only demand that can be made is for the fees received.

G. M. McGrath (41), 1881, p. 73.

28. If both candidate and Lodge act in good faith, the injured Lodge has no right to demand that the candidate be not further advanced.

G. M. McGrath (41), 1881, p. 73.

29. If the Lodge conferring the degrees upon rejected material had knowledge of the rejection and acted willfully, it is liable not only to the payment over of the fees received, but also to discipline, and the Grand Lodge may, upon complaint made, reprimand the Lodge or suspend or revoke its Charter.

G. M. Dunham (4), 1878, p. 25.

#### Lodges reprimanded.

Orion vs. Rochester, 1872, p. 69.

Utica (N. Y.) vs. Tyre, 1878, p. 88.

#### Charters revoked.

Star vs. Dundee, 1880, p. 103.

Cedar Springs vs. Reed City, 1882, p. 57.

30. If the candidate who has been rejected by another Lodge is guilty of any misrepresentation in relation to his former application or rejection, charges should be preferred against him.

Transactions, 1878, p. 88.

G. M. McGrath (58), 1881, p. 81.

Star vs. Dundee, 1880, p. 103.

Cedar Springs vs. Reed City, 1882, p. 57.

31. If the Lodge conferring the degrees upon rejected material was entitled to notice of the rejection under the Regulations, and no notice was given as required, the Lodge whose jurisdiction has been invaded is not entitled to the fees, as it contributed to the wrong done by neglecting a plain duty.

G. M. McGrath (41), 1881, p. 73.

32. A notice of rejection given verbally to a member of another Lodge, is not notice to the Lodge.

G. M. McGrath (58), 1881, p. 81.

33. A Lodge has personal jurisdiction over material rejected by it while working under Dispensation.

G. M. Farnum (10), 1886, p. 24.

34. When a candidate applies to Lodge A and is rejected, then moves into the jurisdiction of Lodge B and receives the first degree in Lodge B, and afterwards moves into the jurisdiction of Lodge C, and applies to the last named Lodge for advancement, the material still belongs to Lodge A, unless that Lodge waived jurisdiction in favor of Lodge B, in which case the material would be that of Lodge B.

G. M. Farnum (11), 1886, pp. 24, 70.

35. The Grand Lodge has jurisdiction of all incomplete, rejected, suspended or expelled material of a Lodge which has surrendered or forfeited its Charter.

Transactions, 1878, p. 94.

#### JURISDICTION, TERRITORIAL.

Regulations, Art. 12, p. 42.

1. A Lodge has no right to receive a petition for the degrees from one who has not resided within its territorial jurisdiction for the twelve months preceding the date of the application.

Regulations, Art. 13, Sec. 2, p. 43.

G. M. McCurdy (6), 1874, p. 39.

G. M. Webber (9), 1875, p. 21.

G. M. Striker (7), 1880, p. 28.

G. M. Spaulding (6), 1882, p. 23.

G. M. Partridge (1), 1883, p. 21.

G. M. Bellows (8), 1884, p. 40.

2. Nor can a dispensation be granted enabling a Lodge so to do.

G. M. McCurdy (6), 1874, p. 39.

G. M. Striker (7), 1880, p. 28.

G. M. Partridge (1), 1883, p. 21.

3. The residence must be a continuous residence for the twelve months last preceding the date of the application. If the applicant has formerly resided in a locality and has by removal lost that residence, on his return he must wait the full twelve months before he can apply.

G. M. Coffinbury (1), 1868, p. 13.

G. M. Spaulding (1), 1882, p. 23.

G. M. Farnum (9), 1886, p. 24.

4. These rules do not apply to Masons seeking affiliation, as they may petition to, and be elected in, any Lodge in the State, no matter where (within this State) they reside, and irrespective of the period of residence.

G. M. Webber (9), 1875, p. 21.

5. Nor do these rules apply to the rights of Lodges as to persons over whom such Lodges have acquired personal jurisdiction, as each Lodge has the exclusive right to complete its own work, and to accept its own rejected material, irrespective of the question of removal or residence.

G. M. Moore (11), 1865, p. 34.

G. M. Spaulding (6), 1882, p. 28.

6. There is no provision by which one Lodge may waive its territorial jurisdiction in favor of another Lodge.

G. M. Maynard (2), 1877, p. 15.

G. M. Webber (15), 1875, p. 26.

7. No waiver of jurisdiction can entitle a Lodge to go beyond its territorial limits for material, nor can a Lodge by a "waiver of territorial jurisdiction" confer jurisdiction upon another Lodge to initiate a candidate who has not resided within the territorial limits of the latter for the requisite twelve months.

G. M. Webber (15), 1875, p. 26.

G. M. McGrath (44), 1881, p. 75.

G. M. Spaulding (5), 1882, p. 23.

G. M. Partridge (2), 1883, p. 21.

8. Neither can a Lodge waive jurisdiction over its rejected material in favor of a Lodge which has not concurrent jurisdiction, so long as the material continues to reside in the jurisdiction where rejected, nor until such material acquires the necessary residence in the jurisdiction of the Lodge requesting the release.

G. M. Clark (8), 1885, p. 25.

9. A candidate had lived for more than a year within the territorial limits of Lodge A, but a few weeks since he moved across the line into the jurisdiction of Lodge B. To which Lodge can he apply? Answer: To neither. He cannot apply to Lodge A, because he does not reside in that jurisdiction. He cannot apply to B, because he has not resided in the jurisdiction of that Lodge for the requisite twelve months.

G. M. Farnum (17), 1886, p. 25.

10. A married man's residence is where his family resides, unless he has at some time gained a residence elsewhere and has removed his family temporarily, without intending to change his residence.

A party leaving a place where he has gained a residence does not lose that residence, or gain one in the new locality, unless there is an intention to change his residence. If, however, he does some act in the new locality, inconsistent with a claim of residence in the old, for example, if he should vote in the new locality, he is stopped from saying that the place where he voted is not his residence; and having gained a residence there, no mere intention to change, in the absence of an actual removal, can fix his residence elsewhere.

G. M. McGrath (9), 1881, p. 58.

Marlette v. Imlay City, 1882, p. 57.

11. Two unmarried men reside with their father winters in the jurisdiction of Lodge A, and during the past season have been employed as engineers on boats owned by a man residing in the same jurisdiction, and the boats were "laid up" in the same jurisdiction, but the Custom House is in the jurisdiction of Lodge B, and consequently they got their clearance papers from that jurisdiction. Which Lodge has jurisdiction? Held that residence is largely a question of fact. The facts given do not show a residence in the jurisdiction of Lodge B. The fact that the boat cleared

from the territorial jurisdiction of B does not determine the residence of her sailors who have fixed places of abode when not at sea. Lodge A has jurisdiction.

G. M. Clark (5), 1885, p. 24.

12. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge does not extend beyond the State line.

G. M. Farnum (1, 3, 4), 1886, p. 23.

13. An unmarried man resided in the jurisdiction of Lodge A, but in November, 1878, removed into the jurisdiction of Lodge B, engaged in business there, and voted there, in the Spring of 1879, and now resides there. In August, 1879, he applied for and received the degrees in Lodge A. Lodge B complains, and Lodge A replies that the candidate declared that he resided in its jurisdiction.

Held, That the applicant's residence was, at the time of the application, in the jurisdiction of Lodge B, and although the material had not ripened, Lodge B is entitled to the fees.

G. M. McGrath (12), 1881, p. 59.

14. An unmarried man resided at R and owns a farm there. Two years ago he went to D, without intending to claim a residence in D, but for a temporary purpose.

Held, That when a party has gained a residence in one locality, his presence in another does not necessarily fix his residence in the latter. There must be an intent to claim a residence in such locality.

The party's residence is therefore at R.

G. M. McGrath (15), 1881, p. 61.

15. A candidate elected to receive the degrees in another State, and who, before receiving the first degree, removes to this State, cannot have the degrees conferred on him here on the ground of finishing the work of another Lodge. The candidate must proceed here as if never elected there.

G. M. Champlin (6), 1872, p. 22.

16. A resident of another State cannot be elected to membership, or to take the degrees in this State.

G. M. Clark (12), 1885, p. 26.

G. M. Farnum (1, 3), 1886, p. 23.

17. Territorial jurisdiction, except when Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction, extends half way from one Lodge to the other. The dividing line is to be determined by measurement. The only proper way to determine whether a candidate applying for initiation is within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies is to ascertain whether the candidate lives nearer that Lodge than to any other.

Transactions, 1862, pp. 54, 56.

G. M. Striker (6), 1880, p. 28.

Transactions, 1884, p. 62.

18. A Lodge where jurisdiction is invaded is entitled to the fees received by the invading Lodge, and the offending Lodge is liable to punishment by Grand Lodge if the trespass is shown to have been knowingly and wilfully made.

G. M. Dunham (4), 1878, p. 25.

19. A Lodge where jurisdiction has been invaded may waive the payment of the fees.

G. M. McGrath (44), 1881, p. 75.

LEASE.

1. The Act of Incorporation of the Grand Lodge does not contemplate the assumption by the Grand Lodge of the obligations of a lessee on behalf of a constituent Lodge.

Transactions, 1875, p. 68.

G. M. McGrath (7), 1881, p. 57.

2. Nor is Grand Lodge entitled to hold shares of stock in trust for Lodges.

Transactions, 1875, p. 68.

LECTURES OR WORK. (SEE STANDARD LECTURES OR WORK.)

LIABILITY OF GRAND LODGE FOR LODGE DEBTS. (SEE DEBTS.)

LIBRARIES.

Suggestions concerning Lodge Libraries.

G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 43.

LODGE.

*The Lodge*—This term is generally understood to refer to the members of a particular Masonic body, or the place in which they meet. The *flooring*, or Master's carpet, is frequently called the Lodge.

Approved Definition.

LODGE ROOMS.

A Lodge should not have its place of meeting over a saloon.

G. M. Farnum (8), 1886, p. 24.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

1. A petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge should be accompanied by the limits of each one of the petitioners.

G. M. Moors, 1850, p. 7.

G. M. Moors, 1851, pp. 8, 9.

G. M. Backus, 1852, pp. 11, 12.

2. The foregoing decision was not approved by the Grand Lodge. In 1850 certain members of Pontiac Lodge petitioned for a new Lodge, and the petition was accompanied by a recommendation from Pontiac Lodge. The Grand Lodge held that in such case, upon granting the prayer of the petitioners, they ceased to be members of said Pontiac Lodge.

Transactions 1850, pp. 43, 44.

3. In 1851 the Grand Lodge passed a resolution providing that "before application can be made to the Grand Lodge, they (the petitioners for the new Lodge) shall pay all dues to their Lodge and give their notice in writing that they intend to apply to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to form a new Lodge."

Transactions, 1851, p. 34.

3. In 1852 the Grand Lodge decided that the resolution adopted in 1851 "is deemed ample and full to meet the matter."

Transactions, 1852, p. 35.

4. The Grand Lodge has since, however, taken the position maintained by Grand Masters Moors and Backus, and it has been held that:

The members of a Lodge under dispensation are the petitioners whose dimit is accompanied the petition therefor, and whose names are inserted in the dispensation, together with those received and made Master Masons in such Lodge.

G. M. Webber (5), 1875, p. 19.

5. It is necessary that petitioners for a new Lodge should have their dimit.

G. M. Bellows (9), 1884, p. 40.

6. A Lodge working U. D. can only do such things as are clearly expressed in its warrant, but it may receive and act upon a petition for membership,

G. M. Allen (39), 1860, p. 26.

G. M. Webber (16), 1875, p. 26.

G. M. Partridge (9), 1883, pp. 22, 44.

7. A Lodge U. D. may admit, but it cannot dimit, members.

G. M. Allen (39), 1860, p. 26.

8. A member of a Lodge U. D., but who leaves the State before the charter is granted and remains away for some time after the charter is granted, is a member notwithstanding he has not signed the By-Laws.

G. M. Metcalf (4), 1871, p. 16.

9. Lodges U. D. have no disciplinary powers.

G. M. Allen (48), 1860, p. 27.

10. A Lodge U. D. has certain territorial limits upon all such matters as are expressly granted to it in its dispensation.

G. M. Allen (47), 1860, p. 27.

#### MASONIC BURIAL. (SEE BURIAL.)

#### MASONIC CLOTHING. (SEE CLOTHING.)

#### MASONIC OCCASIONS.

Fourth of July or Decoration Day are not Masonic occasions within the meaning of Section 1, of Art. 21, G. L. Regulations.

G. M. Maynard (12), 1877, p. 20.

#### MASONIC OFFENSES. (SEE OFFENSES.)

MASTER, HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.

Regulations, Art. 6, p. 39.

1. The Master is clearly enjoined to enforce proper decorum in his Lodge and he would be justified in declining to admit a member not properly clothed or who is in a state of intoxication, and he would be warranted in excluding from the Lodge an intoxicated Brother.

G. M. Allen (13), 1860, pp. 19, 97.  
Transactions, 1885, p. 74.

2. The Master has a right, and it is his duty when he deems it necessary, to admonish any officer or committee to be faithful and thorough in the discharge of their duty.

G. M. Bellows (11), 1884, p. 40.

3. He may, without the order or consent of his Lodge, admit or reject visiting Brethren at his discretion.

G. M. Fenton (7), 1859, p. 8.

4. He may refuse to pass the ballot for the second or third degrees against the wishes of his Lodge.

G. M. Allen (36), 1860, p. 25.

5. He may refuse to sign an order voted by the Lodge for the purpose of having the card of the Lodge published in a weekly paper.

G. M. Striker (15), 1880, p. 30.

6. It is his prerogative to decide whether or not he will entertain a question relative to the disposition of funds belonging to the Lodge or submit it to a vote.

G. M. Dunham (7), 1878, p. 26.

7. It is the sole province of the Master to determine whether a Brother's condition will warrant his admission into the Lodge.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 19, 97.

8. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of W. M. of every Subordinate Lodge to cause the Constitution and Standing Orders of this Grand Lodge to be read at their respective Lodges, at least once in three months.

Standing Resolution.

Regulations, Art. 6, Sec. 1, p. 39.

9. When a Master learns after election and before a candidate has been initiated that he is unworthy, he should refuse to initiate him and see that his money is returned.

G. M. Coffinbury (4), 1867, p. 22.

10. A motion to appeal from the Master to the Lodge is unmasonic and out of order and should not be entertained. The decision of the Master is only to be met by an appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

G. M. Allen (29), 1860, p. 23.

11. A By-Law which provides for an appeal from the W. M. to the Lodge is invalid.

G. M. Allen (29), 1860, p. 23.

12. A Master is only responsible for the abuse of his powers to the Grand Lodge or in the interim to the Grand Master.

G. M. Allen (29), 1860, p. 25.

13. The suspension of a Master from office does not remove him permanently; the withdrawal of the suspension restores him to office.

G. M. Webber (21), 1875, p. 30.

14. A Master cannot be disciplined for an error in judgment but he may be if he override the will of the Lodge expressed at a ballot.

G. M. McGrath (49), 1881, p. 78.

15. The only limitation to the office of Master is that imposed by the Regulations, hence a By-Law providing that a Master who has held that office for two years in succession shall not be eligible to re-election, is invalid.

G. M. Durand (8), 1876, p. 25.

16. It is the duty of the Master to order the work, control debate within proper limits, and close the Lodge at his will and pleasure; subject only to his obligations and the will and decision of the Grand Lodge.

G. M. Allen (30), 1860, p. 24.

17. In the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Lodge cannot be opened.

Regulations, Art. 8, Sec. 4, p. 40.

G. M. Farnum (13, 14, 15), 1886, p. 25.

#### MASTER'S CARPET.

The Master's Carpet is a regularly arranged painting of the Masonic emblems employed in our ritual, which no Lodge can be without.

Approved Definition.

#### MEETINGS—REGULAR AND SPECIAL.

Regulations, Art. 4, p. 37.

1. The festivals of the Sts. John are regular communications and are so regarded universally. Petitions may be received and ballots passed as at other regular meetings, but observe that a lunar month must intervene between the reception of a petition and a ballot therein.

G. M. Allen (56, 57, 58), 1860, p. 29.

G. M. McGrath (54), 1881, p. 80.

2. The Senior Warden has no right to call a meeting of the Lodge, open the same and proceed to work when the W. M. is at home in the same village.

Regulations, Art. 8, Sec. 2, p. 40.

G. M. Coffinbury (1), 1867, p. 21.

3. A Lodge cannot be legally opened or any work done therein unless either the Master or one of the Wardens is present.

Regulations, Art. 8, Sec. 4, p. 40.

Transactions, 1868, p. 37.

G. M. Farnum (13, 14, 15), 1886, p. 25.

4. A Lodge cannot be called off to be called on again on a subsequent day. At each communication the Lodge must be closed in due form.

G. M. Allen (41), 1860, p. 26.

G. M. Dunham (15), 1878, p. 27.

G. M. Striker (17), 1880, p. 30.

G. M. Bellows (10), 1884, p. 40.



5. Special meetings may be called in the discretion of the Master for such purposes, and only such as are specified by Section 3, of Article 4 of G. L. Regulations.

G. M. Dunham (15), 1878, p. 27.

6. When a special meeting is called, the particular business for which called should be stated, and none other should be done.

G. M. Moore (17), 1885, p. 37.

7. A Lodge is closed, but before the Brethren get away, a Brother who had not been present arrives with an application, and at his request the Lodge is re-opened and the petition received. Held, That the action was illegal. Such re-opened meeting was in effect a special meeting at which a petition could not be received.

G. M. McGrath (1), 1881, p. 56.

8. If the Laws of a Lodge provide that regular meetings shall be held on the Tuesday "on or preceding the day upon which the moon fulls," and the moon fulls on Tuesday at any time after 12 o'clock on Monday night and before 12 o'clock Tuesday night the Regular should be held on that Tuesday, but if the moon fulls on Monday before midnight the Regular should be held on the Tuesday preceding that Monday.

G. M. McGrath (30), 1881, p. 68.

9. The regular meetings of a Lodge are held on the Monday on or before the day upon which the moon fulls. No notices of regular meetings are given, except the provision of the By-Law. In May the moon fulls Monday, May 24th, at 1.24 A. M. The Master and the members generally supposing that Monday, the 17th, was the proper date for the May Regular, met on that evening and transacted the usual business, rejecting two applications. At the June Regular the minutes of the meeting held May 17th were approved. At the July Regular, the Master being absent and the S. W. presiding, on motion "the Lodge cancels the business done at the May meeting, upon the ground that the Regular was illegally held." On further motion the Lodge voted to allow the applications that were rejected at the May meeting to be withdrawn, and the applicants have since petitioned another Lodge having concurrent territorial jurisdiction. The minutes of the July meeting have not been approved. Held, That the Regular should have been held May 24th. The Lodge acted in good faith, supposing May 17th the proper date. The action had at the July Regular savors strongly of a desire simply to obtain for the rejected applicants another ballot. The members not present did not affect the result. The meeting held May 17th was in fact a Regular. The applicants referred to are rejected material. The motion granting them leave to withdraw their petitions was not in order. It cannot now be treated as in effect a waiver of jurisdiction. The members present evidently acted upon the impression that the proceedings had May 17th were null and void.

G. M. McGrath (34), 1881, p. 70.

10. A trial commenced at a Regular may be concluded at a special meeting.

Rupert's Appeal, 1873, p. 69.

11. A regular meeting cannot be adjourned or continued to another night so as to make it proper to receive charges on the night to which the meeting is continued.

Eason's Appeal 1887, p. 82.

12. It is improper for the members of a Lodge to meet on Sunday for instruction or practice.

Reg. Art. 4, Sec. 2, p. 37.

G. M. Striker (16), 1880, p. 30.

## MEMBERSHIP.

Regulations, Art. 16, p. 47.

1. A Member of a Lodge is a Master Mason who has been *raised*, or who, by vote, has been admitted to membership. Signing the By-Laws is not necessary to perfect membership.

Approved Definition.

2. Lodges under dispensation may admit Masons to membership.

G. M. Allen (39), 1860, p. 26.

G. M. Webber (16), 1875, p. 26.

G. M. Partridge (9), 1883, pp. 23, 44.

3. A Brother applying for membership becomes a member when elected, although he may neglect to sign the By-Laws. He is bound to render obedience to its By-Laws; is liable to payment of dues, and may be suspended for non-payment as in other cases. He should be notified of his election.

G. M. Metcalf (4), 1871, p. 16.

G. M. Champlin (2), 1872, p. 21.

G. M. Webber (6), 1875, p. 20.

G. M. McGrath (26), 1881, p. 67.

4. No objection made after a Brother is elected to membership can avail.

Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 8, p. 46.

G. M. McGrath (26), 1881, p. 67.

5. Nor can a ballot electing a Brother to membership be reconsidered.

G. M. McGrath (26), 1881, p. 67.

6. A Brother who has been raised or admitted to membership is eligible at once to appointment on any committee, and is entitled to vote on all questions arising before the Lodge while acting in either a parliamentary or judicial capacity.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 14.

7. A non-affiliated Master Mason desiring affiliation may apply to, and be elected to membership in, any Lodge in the State irrespective of his place of residence, provided only that he resides in the State.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 5, p. 47.

G. M. Webber (9), 1875, p. 21.

8. When a Lodge confers the M. M. degree at the request of another Lodge, the membership of the person receiving it is with the requesting Lodge.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 2, p. 47.

G. M. McGrath (11), 1881, p. 59.

9. But when a Lodge releases jurisdiction over a candidate, and the Lodge in whose favor jurisdiction is released, confers the degree, the membership is with the latter Lodge.

G. M. McGrath (11), 1881, p. 59.

10. Although the material be wrongfully acquired by invading either the personal or territorial jurisdiction of another Lodge, yet the membership of such material is, when completed, with the trespassing Lodge—the Lodge conferring the M. M. degree.

G. M. McGrath (58), 1881, p. 81.

11. When a charter is issued to certain members of a Lodge which had previously surrendered its charter, the members of the old Lodge not included in the new charter are not members of the new Lodge, but are entitled to certificates from the

Grand Secretary showing their membership in the old Lodge, which certificates should accompany their petitions to the new, or any other, Lodge for affiliation.

G. M. McGrath (21), 1881, p. 64.

12. A Lodge should in each case be reasonably certain of the identity of an applicant for membership, and upon election, the less certainty of identity, the greater the necessity that the applicant should prove himself. If there be no question as to his identity, there is no reason why he should be perfect in the work before admission. When the applicant is not well known and is not able satisfactorily to prove himself, a correspondence should be opened with the Lodge dimitting him.

G. M. McGrath (27), 1881, p. 67.

13. Residents of another State cannot be elected to membership or to take the degrees in this State.

G. M. Clark (12), 1885, p. 26.

14. A Mason cannot, in form, resign his membership in the Order, withdraw himself from its duties, nor discharge himself from its obligations.

A Lodge has not the power to discharge a Mason from his duties as such, nor absolve him from his Masonic obligations.

A Lodge cannot avail nor absolve itself and its Masonic brotherhood from their obligation to a Brother, only by a sentence of suspension or expulsion from all the rights and benefits of Masonry against such Brother, upon a fair trial and conviction.

A Brother who will not endorse the moral theories of Masonry and its sublime, humane lessons, and who declares that he will not be bound by its solemn obligations, ought to be expelled from all the rights and obligations of Masonry.

G. M. Coffinbury, 1869, pp. 14, 15.

#### MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

1. When a Past Grand Master or any member of a standing committee is Master of his Lodge the S. W. or J. W. may represent the Lodge and draw mileage and per diem.

Transactions, 1884, p. 86.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the reduction of the mileage to its members does not apply to the Grand Lecturer when traveling in the line of his duty.

Transactions, 1882, p. 59.

#### MORTGAGES, EXECUTION OF, BY GRAND LODGE.

Grand Lodge never has assumed to execute mortgages upon trust property or exercise any control over the same; nor is it within the trust powers of Grand Lodge to give a mortgage or mortgages upon such property or enter into any arrangement for mortgaging the same.

Transactions, 1878, p. 69.

## NEW TRIAL.

A Brother who has been expelled may obtain a new trial by exhibiting satisfactory reasons therefor to Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, who may thereupon order a new trial. But the Lodge can only grant a new trial by an unanimous vote.

G. M. Allen (52), 1860, p. 28.

## NON-AFFILIATES.

1. A non-affiliate cannot be elected to honorary membership in a Lodge.

G. M. Allen (32), 1860, p. 24.

2. A non-affiliate cannot prefer charges against a member of a Lodge.

G. M. Coffinbury (4), 1868, p. 16.

Transactions, 1868, pp. 50, 52, 53.

3. An unaffiliated Mason cannot appear as counsel for a Brother under charges.

G. M. Coffinbury (4), 1868, p. 16.

But see contra,

G. M. Bellows (23), 1884, p. 42.

4. A Lodge cannot grant a diploma to a non-affiliate.

G. M. Durand (9), 1876, p. 26.

5. A Brother who is a voluntary non-affiliate for one year or more is not entitled to Masonic charity or burial.

Resolution, 1881, p. 133.

6. A non-affiliate is not liable to the payment of dues.

G. M. McCurdy (1), 1874, p. 37.

7. A Lodge has penal jurisdiction of non-affiliates residing within its territorial limits, and may receive or prefer charges against them and expel.

G. M. Fenton (1), 1859, p. 8.

8. Non-affiliation is a Masonic misdemeanor.

G. M. Allen (32), 1860, p. 24.

## NON-AFFILIATION.

G. M. Webber, 1875, p. 35.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 86.

## NOTICE.

1. A Brother elected to membership should be notified of his election.

G. M. Webber (6), 1875, p. 20.

2. The accuser is entitled to notice of the proceedings upon a trial.

French's Appeal, 1876, p. 62.

3. The Lodge cannot proceed with a trial in the absence of the accused without previous notice to him.

Basom's Appeal, 1881, p. 108.

4. When upon appeal the Grand Lodge refers the matter back to the Lodge for further action, the accused is entitled to notice of action by the Lodge.

Sawyer's Appeal, 1882, p. 46.

Lowe's Appeal, 1875, p. 54.

5. Testimony taken in the absence of the accused, and without notice to him, cannot be read upon the trial.

Herrick's Appeal, 1869, p. 87.

Lowe's Appeal, 1874, p. 88.

6. The "due and timely notice" referred to in Sec. 2, of Art. 4 of G. L. Regulations, is complied with when notice of such special meeting is given by the Master in open Lodge, or in such other manner as the Master may deem reasonable, having reference to the object of the meeting. But in case of a meeting authorized to be called by Dispensation of Grand Master, at which business usually done at a regular meeting is to be transacted, then due and timely notice should be given to all the members of the Lodge being within the jurisdiction of the Lodge. Due notice is the notice of the time, place and object of the meeting, and timely notice is that a reasonable time shall intervene between the giving of the notice and time of meeting, to enable the members notified to attend.

Transactions, 1879, p. 90.

8. Notification is the notice by which the time, place and hour (and frequently the business) of the Lodge are communicated to the members. This notice, every Brother receiving it is expected to obey, unless his doing so would materially interfere with his business engagements. It is also called *due and timely notice*.

Approved Definition.

#### OBJECTIONS TO INITIATION OR ADVANCEMENT.

The following rulings were made under the law as it stood prior to 1886, but at the session of Grand Lodge held in 1886 the law was amended, so that an objection has now the same force, effect and vitality as a black ball, no more, no less.

Transactions, 1886, p. 79.

Grand Lodge Regulations, Art. 15, Sec. 8, p. 46.

1. The right of objection to advancement belongs exclusively to members of the Lodge to which the material objected to belongs.

G. M. Maynard (18), 1877, p. 21.

Transactions, 1883, p. 44.

G. M. Clark (7), 1885, p. 24.

G. M. Farnum (20), 1886, pp. 25, 26.

2. An objection prevents advancement until it is withdrawn, or the objecting Brother ceases from any cause to be a member of the Lodge.

G. M. Champlin (8), 1872, p. 23.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

G. M. Bellows (4, 25), 1884, pp. 40, 42, 60.

3. The objection ceases to be operative when the objecting Brother is suspended.

G. M. Partridge (3), 1883, pp. 21, 44.

4. It is not necessary that the objecting Brother give his reasons therefor. If he simply says "I object," that is sufficient.

G. M. Champlin (8), 1872, p. 23.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

5. As long as the objecting Brother keeps the reasons therefor to himself, they are his private property; he is accountable for them to his conscience alone, and before no other tribunal can he be arraigned. Neither the Master nor any other Brother has a right to ask or demand that reasons be given.

G. M. Champlin (8), 1872, p. 23.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

G. M. Dunham (16), 1878, p. 27.

G. M. Bellows (5), 1884, p. 40.

6. If reasons are given, the Master has no right to question them, to appoint a committee to investigate them, to adjudge them to be insufficient or frivolous, or to advance the candidate, however frivolous or insufficient the reasons may appear to him.

G. M. McCurdy (5), 1874, p. 39.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

7. A Master renders himself liable to charges if he confers a degree after objection is made and before it is withdrawn.

Grand Lodge vs. Buck, 1879, p. 60.

8. If the objecting Brother avow an improper motive in entering his objection, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct.

G. M. McCurdy (5), 1874, p. 39.

G. M. Durand (2), 1876, p. 23.

9. Neither has the Master or the Lodge a right to demand that the objecting Brother prefer charges, or that he show cause for objecting or why the candidate should not be advanced, nor is the candidate entitled to a hearing or a trial.

G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, p. 69.

G. M. Bellows (5), 1884, p. 40.

10. The objection may be made in open Lodge or by filing it with the Master.

G. M. Champlin (8), 1872, p. 23.

11. An objection made to the Master is a valid one, but he should see that a record is made of it.

G. M. McGrath (4), 1881, pp. 56, 125.

G. M. Partridge (8), 1883, pp. 22, 44.

12. The objection need not be in writing.

G. M. Partridge (8), 1883, pp. 22, 24.

13. The fact of objection should be entered upon the records. It is not necessary, however, that the name of the objecting Brother go upon the records. Let the record be as follows: "A Brother of this Lodge objects to the initiation of Mr. A. B. since his election. The said election is set aside and the petition is declared rejected."

G. M. Maynard (19), 1877, p. 21.

14. The name of the objector, and the fact that objection has been made, should be recorded, but not the reasons therefor, should any be given.

Transactions, 1881, p. 125.

Transactions, 1883, p. 44.

15. An objection to advancement must go upon the records.  
G. M. Clark (14), 1885, p. 27.
16. When a candidate has been elected, but before initiation an objection is made to his reception, his fee should be returned.  
Transactions, 1882, p. 38.
17. If a candidate is elected to take the first degree, and an objection is made which is afterwards withdrawn, the candidate should be required to file a new petition.  
G. M. McCurdy (12), 1874, p. 45.
18. When an objection is made to advancement, the Lodge cannot, until the objection is waived or withdrawn, release jurisdiction in favor of another Lodge.  
G. M. McGrath (4), 1881, p. 56.
19. An objection made after rejection is no bar to a new petition. The black ball is the only bar to admission.  
G. M. Partridge (6), 1883, p. 22.

#### OFFENSES—MASONIC.

- Penal Code, p. 69.
1. Adultery is a Masonic offense.  
Powell's Appeal, 1867, p. 82.  
Waldo's Appeal, 1872, p. 91.  
Rice's Appeal, 1875, p. 56.
2. Attempted seduction is a Masonic offense.  
Brown's Appeal, 1866, p. 60.  
Spilman's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.  
Cudworth's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.
3. Unlawful carnal intercourse with a female who is in nowise related to a Mason is a Masonic offense.  
G. M. Coffinbury (5), 1867, pp. 22, 86.
4. Alienating a Mason's wife by false and fraudulent representations as to her husband's unchastity, is a Masonic offense.  
Spilman's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.
5. Wife beating is a Masonic offense.  
Waldo's Appeal, 1872, p. 91.
6. Intemperance or habitual intoxication is a Masonic offense.  
G. M. Allen (46), 1860, p. 27.  
G. M. Coffinbury, 1868, p. 28.
7. Drunkenness and rowdiness is a Masonic offense.  
Shiffer's Appeal, 1873, p. 68.
8. Embezzlement of the funds of a Lodge is a Masonic offense.  
Cook's Appeal, 1873, p. 66.
9. Embezzlement is a Masonic offense.  
Burley's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.
10. Insulting, contemptuous, scandalous, libelous or profane language of and to a Brother or the use of insulting and contemptuous language in public and before the

profane, in regard to the official conduct of the officers of a Lodge, constitutes a Masonic offense.

Barstowe's Appeal, 1873, p. 68.  
 Woodward's Appeal, 1874, p. 93.  
 Meyer's Appeal, 1875, p. 53.  
 G. M. Durand (6), 1876, p. 24.  
 Maynard's Appeal, 1879, p. 59.  
 Kimball's Appeal, 1879, p. 59.  
 Kimball's Appeal, 1880, p. 109.

11. Contriving to cheat, wrong or defraud a Brother is a Masonic offense.

Hickok's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.

12. Deserting and leaving family destitute is a Masonic offense.

Littlefield's Appeal, 1874, p. 95.

13. Any Brother disclosing the proceedings or secret business of a Lodge, such as the rejection of a candidate or the color of his own or another's ballot to a profane, is guilty of gross unmasonic conduct.

G. M. Dunham (9) 1878, p. 26.

14. A Brother revealing the color of his ballot is guilty of a Masonic offense.

G. M. Clark (3), 1885, p. 23.

15. Exposing the financial proceedings of a Lodge and ridiculing the same is a Masonic offense.

Transactions, 1868, p. 88.

16. The refusal of the Treasurer to pay an order of the Lodge when he has funds in his hands is a Masonic offense.

Maynard's Appeal, 1879, p. 59.

17. The misappropriation of the funds of a Lodge is a Masonic offense.

Parker's Appeal, 1862, p. 57.

18. A Secretary who neglects to pay over the funds received by him to the Treasurer is liable to charges for U. M. C.

Dunston's Appeal, 1875, p. 58.

19. Non-payment of dues is a Masonic offense.

Transactions, 1878, p. 92.

20. A Master is liable to charges (in the Grand Lodge) if he knowingly and willfully confers a degree after objection has been made by a member and before it is withdrawn.

Grand Lodge v. Buck, 1879, p. 60.

21. A Brother who was not present at the balloting for initiation, but who was present at the receipt of the petition and its reference, and also when the first degree was conferred and did not object and afterwards prefers charges to prevent the candidate's advancement, is himself liable to charges for not objecting to the initiation of the candidate if he had knowledge then of the offense with which he now charges the candidate.

G. M. Allen (21), 1860, p. 21.

22. A Brother who becomes dissatisfied with some action of his Lodge, declares that he will prevent any more initiations and that no more members shall be admitted until he thinks proper, and it also appears that he is carrying his threat into execution, is liable to charges for unmasonic conduct.

G. M. Coffinbury (5), 1868, p. 16.



23. In case an E. A. or a F. C. proves unworthy, the Master should make an order prohibiting his advancement and order charges to be preferred against him.

G. M. Allen (40), 1860, p. 26.

24. A Masonic Lodge is not the proper tribunal in which to settle the construction of contracts or to seek their enforcement, nor will Lodges lend their aid to the settlement of business difficulties.

Transactions, 1875, p. 62.

G. M. Maynard (9), 1877, p. 19.

G. M. McGrath (5), 1881, p. 57.

G. M. Farnum (24), 1886, p. 26.

25. The mere non-payment of a debt is not a Masonic offense, but if the debt be fraudulently contracted or payment be fraudulently withheld, charges will lie.

Transactions, 1866, pp. 51, 52.

Abbott's Appeal, 1866, p. 59.

Loase's Appeal, 1875, p. 55.

G. M. Maynard (9), 1877, p. 19.

Pearson's Appeal, 1880, p. 80.

Wolf's Appeal, 1880, p. 80.

Stewart's Appeal, 1880, p. 83.

Cuddy's Appeal, 1881, p. 109.

Montz's Appeal, 1883, p. 84.

Porter's Appeal, 1886, p. 62.

26. Difficulties arising in a chapter of R. A. Masons should be disposed of in said chapter and not in a Lodge.

G. M. Farnum (24), 1886, p. 26.

27. Bros. A, B and C were officers of the same church. In a church trial A and B voted to expel C from the church. C prefers charges against A and B, charging conspiracy. Held, That the Lodge had no jurisdiction.

Marquisee's Appeal, 1886, p. 62.

28. A procures B to sign a note with him, representing that he would have ample means to meet the note at maturity. A does not meet it and B was obliged to pay it. B prefers charges, setting up these facts. No allegation of fraud or intent to defraud is made, nor does it appear that A was untruthful in his representations. Held, That no offense was charged.

Loase's Appeal, 1875, p. 55.

29. A Brother guilty of dishonesty or fraud is liable to charges for unmasonic conduct. The man who uses Masonry to help him in his business, to procure credit, borrow money and get indorsements of his notes. "debases the dignity of his profession, prostitutes its purposes and is unworthy of Masonic protection."

Montz's Appeal, 1883, p. 84.

30. A charge that a Brother commenced a suit against another Brother Mason without first laying the cause of complaint before the Lodge for adjustment does not constitute a Masonic offense.

Bronson's Appeal, 1866, p. 59.

31. An attorney-at-law, who is a Mason, is not chargeable with unmasonic conduct because he begins legal proceedings against a Brother without forewarning the Brother of the same.

G. M. Allen (55), 1860, p. 28.

32. It is not a Masonic offense for an attorney to give legal advice against a Brother Mason when he knows such Brother to be guilty of a crime.

G. M. Coffinbury (6), 1867, pp. 22, 26.

33. When a Brother is convicted in the civil courts of an offense involving moral turpitude and is confined in jail or prison, the Master should order charges of U. M. C. to be preferred against him.

G. M. Dunham (6), 1878, p. 26.

34. A Brother who will not indorse the moral theories of Masonry and its sublime humane lessons, and who declares that he will not be bound by its solemn obligations, ought to be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

G. M. Coffinbury, 1869, p. 15.

35. A Brother may be tried for an offense involving moral turpitude committed previous to being made a Mason, provided the Lodge accepting him had no notice at the time of such acceptance that he was guilty of the offense charged, and provided, also, that charges are preferred within one year after the Lodge receives such notice.

G. M. McCurdy (19), 1874, p. 47.

36. For words spoken under provocation and in the heat of passion, after sufficient time for reflection has elapsed, the Master may and should use his influence to secure an expression of regret and an ample apology from the offending Brother, and if they are sincerely tendered, with a word of kindly admonition the matter should be hidden under a mantle of charity and forgiveness.

Transactions, 1880, p. 110.

#### OFFICERS. (SEE ELECTION AND INSTALLATION.)

#### OPENING.

1. The Grand Lodge is declared to be opened or closed in ample form when the Grand Master presides; in due form when the Deputy Grand Master presides, and in form when it is opened or closed in the absence of both the Grand Master and his Deputy.

Approved Definition.

2. A Lodge cannot be opened unless a quorum be present.

G. M. Champlin (7), 1872, p. 22.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

3. A Lodge should be opened upon the highest degree upon which it expects to work, and close upon the same degree.

G. M. McGrath (46), 1881, p. 75.

4. A Lodge cannot be opened unless the Master or one of the Wardens be present.

Regulations, Art. 8, Sec. 4, p. 40.

Transactions, 1868, p. 37.

G. M. Farnum (13), 1886, p. 25.

5. A Past Master has no more power to open a Lodge than a Tyler, and consequently all business done at such meeting would be void, and it would make no

difference if the Master or Wardens had told the Past Master to open the Lodge in their absence.

G. M. Farnum (14, 15), 1886, p. 25.

#### PARAMOUNT LAW.

The Constitution, Regulations and Laws of this Grand Lodge are paramount law in this Grand Jurisdiction; and in all cases, to which its provisions are applicable, it must be observed, all opinions and rulings of other and eminent authorities to the contrary notwithstanding.

G. M. Dunham (14), 1878, p. 27.

#### PAST MASTER'S DEGREE. (SEE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.)

#### PENAL JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

#### PENALTY.

1. No Masonic penalty can be inflicted without charges, a trial and a conviction.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 97, 98.

Sutton's Appeal, 1861, p. 57.

2. In case of conviction, a vote must be taken immediately on the question of a penalty.

Transactions, 1882, pp. 36, 37.

3. If charges are preferred, and the trial begun at a Regular, it is not illegal to pass sentence at a special communication.

Rupert's Appeal, 1873, p. 69.

4. When charges are preferred, and a trial and conviction had, the Lodge must inflict some one of the penalties known to Masonic law.

Swain's Appeal, 1880, pp. 82, 83.

Kimball's Appeal, 1880, p. 109.

5. A Lodge must ballot upon each of the several penalties provided by the Code, commencing with the highest first.

Dunston's Appeal, 1875, p. 58.

6. A Lodge cannot expel a member for non-payment of dues.

G. M. Maynard (11), 1877, pp. 19, 20.

7. Indefinite suspension is the highest penalty that can be inflicted for non-payment of dues.

G. M. Finch (6), 1879, p. 22.

8. Upon conviction of a Brother charged with non-payment of dues, no vote is necessary to inflict the penalty. The Master, upon conviction, declares the accused suspended indefinitely.

Penal Code, Sec. 54, p. 75.

9. When the evidence fully sustains the charge made, but the Lodge fails to convict, the Grand Lodge will, upon appeal, declare the guilt, and inflict a penalty commensurate with the offense.

Ward's Appeal, 1872, p. 91.  
 Spilman's Appeal, 1873, p. 67.  
 Barstowe's Appeal, 1873, p. 68.  
 In re Campbell, 1874, p. 95.  
 In re Ambler, 1875, p. 51.  
 Myer's Appeal, 1875, p. 53.  
 Freeman's Appeal, 1876, p. 63.  
 Kimball's Appeal, 1880, p. 109.

10. A Lodge, upon due trial, finds a member guilty of habitual intoxication, but before sentence, at his request, and upon promise of reformation, final action is suspended for a given time. He breaks his promise, and at the time fixed for final action he is indefinitely suspended. Held, That while the Penal Code requires that sentence be passed at once upon conviction, if delay is had at the request of the accused, the irregularity will not avoid the sentence in the absence of an appeal.

G. M. Spaulding (3), 1882, p. 23.

11. When a Brother has been tried, convicted and suspended for unmasonic conduct, a motion to change the penalty is out of order.

G. M. Webber (23), 1875, p. 31.

12. A Lodge fails to inflict the penalty of indefinite suspension, but subsequently inflicts the penalty of definite suspension for ninety-nine years. Held, Illegal.

Curtis' Appeal, 1882, p. 56.

13. A reprimand cannot be communicated by letter. It is a public reproof administered by the Master in open Lodge. The accused should be notified of the sentence, and that he is not in good standing until he appears before the Lodge and submits to the infliction of the penalty.

G. M. McGrath (40), 1881, p. 73.

#### PERSONAL JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION, PERSONAL.)

#### PETITION.

Regulations, Art. 14-16, pp. 44-47.

1. A petition for membership or for the degrees cannot be received at a special meeting.

G. M. Fenton (5), 1859, p. 8.

2. A petition for membership should be accompanied by a dimit, and if the dimit is granted by another jurisdiction, it should have attached a certificate under seal of the Grand Secretary of such jurisdiction, setting forth that the Lodge granting the dimit is or was at that date a regular chartered Lodge.

G. M. McCurdy (13), 1874, p. 45.  
 G. M. Chamberlin, 1873, p. 34.  
 G. M. McGrath (25), 1881, p. 65.

3. A petition for membership may be received, after rejection, at any subsequent regular meeting, unless the By-Laws otherwise provide, but a new petition must be

presented and referred. The Lodge cannot revive the old petition or again act upon it.

G. M. Allen (11), 1860, p. 19.

G. M. Farnum (12), 1886, p. 24.

4. A rejected applicant cannot renew his petition at the same meeting.

G. M. Partridge (5), 1883, p. 22.

5. A Brother who neglects for five years to present himself for advancement ought to be required to renew his petition, submit to a fresh examination and the scrutiny of a new ballot.

G. M. Maynard (4), 1877, p. 15.

6. The Grand Lodge cannot compel a Lodge to again refer a petition for membership and take a new ballot after a rejection.

Davis's Appeal, 1884, p. 75.

7. A motion for leave to withdraw a petition is proper at any time before the committee reports thereon, but the motion must be sustained by the unanimous vote of those present.

G. M. McCurdy (11), 1874, p. 44.

8. If the petition is in the hands of the investigating committee and its withdrawal is desired, a motion to instruct the committee to return the petition without report should first be made, which motion prevails if a majority of those present vote in favor thereof. This motion should be followed by a motion for leave to withdraw the petition, which requires unanimous consent.

G. M. Allen (7, 8), 1860, p. 18.

G. M. McCurdy (11), 1874, p. 44.

9. It often occurs that a committee upon an application is not prepared to report at the opening of the Lodge and the report is deferred and having obtained the desired information, afterwards report at the same meeting. A member leaving before the Lodge is closed takes his chances as to what the Lodge may legitimately do, but the granting of further time to a committee implies that the time is extended till the next Regular, and where a member of a committee requests further time, which is granted and then leaves the Lodge, it is error afterwards and at the same meeting to receive a report from the other members of the committee and act upon the report.

G. M. McGrath (13), 1881, p. 60.

10. An objection made after rejection is no bar to a new petition. The black ball is the only bar to admission.

G. M. Partridge (6), 1883, p. 22.

11. A Lodge cannot receive a petition for membership or the degrees from a resident of another State or country.

Regulations, Art. 16, Sec. 6, p. 47.

G. M. Farnum (1, 8), 1886, p. 23.

12. After rejection there must be a new petition, another reference and another report before another ballot can be had.

G. M. McGrath (56), 1881, p. 60.

13. A Lodge may by By-Law determine when a rejected candidate may renew his petition.

Transactions, 1886, p. 78.

## PREPARATION.

A motion that a candidate be prepared is unnecessary.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

## PREVIOUS QUESTION.

A By-Law providing for a motion for the previous question is invalid.

G. M. Allen (30), 1860, p. 24.

## PROCEDURE IN A MASONIC TRIAL.

1. The penal jurisdiction of a Lodge can only be invoked by the preferring of written charges in which the offense is set forth with certainty, and time, place and particulars distinctly specified. The accused must be provided with a true copy of the charges, and must have an opportunity to appear and answer at a regular communication of the Lodge. He is entitled to a speedy and impartial trial, and the benefit of counsel. He may object to the commissioners appointed to take the proofs if he believes them prejudiced. On the trial all irrelevant and hearsay testimony must be excluded. He may examine witnesses in his own behalf, and cross-examine those who are witnesses against him. He may have the benefit of his own testimony taken on his Masonic honor and obligation.

After the report of the commissioners is filed, he may be heard before the Lodge either in person or by counsel. Every possible opportunity is afforded the accused of making a defense or an excuse. At this stage of the proceedings, if he has any promises or pledges to make, they should be made. Then is his final opportunity to invoke the charity and clemency of the Lodge. But when the accuser and accused have had their say and concluded, the case is made up for final deliberation. The Lodge is then cleared—accuser, accused, counsel, and all who have not a right to vote on the final decision of the case, retiring. And so wise and careful is our Code in protecting the rights of the accused that no member of the Lodge who has not heard all the evidence can participate in or be present at the balloting. Nor can any member entitled to vote be allowed to withhold his vote except by unanimous consent of all present.

The deliberation on the case involves the performance of two duties: First. The determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused; and Second (in the event of conviction), The sentence.

Before proceeding to ballot on these questions, every member present is at liberty to express his views of the case, and of the law and facts involved.

In the event of conviction, a vote must be taken *immediately* and before separation upon the penalty in the prescribed order.

At the conclusion of the ballot upon the penalty, *and not until then*, the accuser and accused shall be re-admitted to the Lodge and the Master shall announce the result.

Transactions, 1882, p. 36.

2. The proceedings upon the trial of a Brother for a Masonic offense must conform to the Penal Code.

Adams's Appeal, 1881, p. 110.

3. When a Brother is arrested on a criminal warrant for adultery, and pending the trial in the courts charges and specifications are filed against him in his Lodge for the same offense, an objection to proceeding with the trial in the Lodge on the ground that a conviction in the Lodge would influence the courts is frivolous, should be promptly overruled and the trial proceeded with.

G. M. Webber (24), 1875, p. 31.

#### PROFICIENCY.

1. An examination as to proficiency must take place in a Lodge opened on the degree upon which the candidate is to be examined.

G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

2. A motion that an examination as to proficiency be deemed or declared sufficient or satisfactory is improper. The ballot is the test of proficiency.

G. M. McGrath (32), 1881, pp. 69, 83.

#### PROOFS.

1. In taking testimony to be used upon a Masonic trial, the Commission should proceed with a careful regard to all equitable rights, both of the accuser and the accused, and it is the duty of the W. M. to advise them, and if he wants advice to apply to the Grand Master.

G. M. Maynard (24), 1877, p. 22.

2. All testimony taken or offered by either party shall be reduced to writing, with any objections thereto, and all testimony taken shall be returned to the Grand Lodge in case of appeal.

Edict, 1884, p. 75.

3. An ex parte affidavit, taken without legal notice to the other party, cannot be introduced as evidence in a Masonic trial. Nor can testimony taken without notice to the accused.

Lowe's Appeal, 1874, p. 83.

G. M. Dunham (3), 1878, p. 25.

4. Testimony taken before charges were preferred, and without the knowledge of the accused, ought not to be received on a trial.

Herrick's Appeal, 1869, p. 87.

5. It is not competent, on a Masonic trial, to receive evidence to impeach the general reputation of a Brother in good standing. Every Brother must be deemed and considered in good standing until convicted of a Masonic offense.

G. M. McCurdy (17), 1874, p. 46.

6. A Master Mason summoned to testify must appear.

Gillis' Appeal, 1882, p. 56.

7. The proofs must sustain the verdict or the Grand Lodge will reverse the action of the Lodge.

Dobbleson's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

Sweat's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

Hudson's Appeal, 1886, p. 61.

8. All proofs taken must be read in open Lodge before a ballot can be had. A motion to dispense with the further reading of the testimony is not in order.

Struble's Appeal, 1876, p. 61.

9. A Lodge must not allow itself to be prejudiced by matters not in evidence.

Church's Appeal, 1869, p. 85.

10. The record of a conviction in a civil court, without other testimony in support of the charge, is insufficient to base a conviction upon, especially when that conviction has been set aside and a new trial ordered.

Hall's Appeal, 1883, p. 33.

11. The accuser need not be put under oath. Masonry regards no obligation to speak the truth more binding than its own.

G. M. Allen (25), 1860, p. 22.

#### PROPERTY.

All Lodge property is Masonic property, and once Masonic property it is always Masonic property. It has been solemnly dedicated to Masonry; individual ownership in it has ceased. The Lodge's right to management and control over it is absolute so long as the Lodge continues to exist. When the Lodge ceases to exist, the property of the Lodge does not cease to be Masonic property, nor revert to the individuals composing the Lodge, but it continues sacred to Masonic uses only.

Transactions, 1875, p. 67.

Transactions, 1885, p. 58.

PROXY, INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS BY, IMPROPER. (SEE ELECTION AND INSTALLATION, ETC.)

#### PUBLIC EXERCISES.

It is not usual nor proper for Masonic bodies to co-mingle in public exercises with other societies. No public ceremony should be conducted partly under the auspices of a Masonic and partly under the auspices of some other organization.

G. M. Webber (4), 1875, p. 19.

#### PUBLICATION OF G. L. PROCEEDINGS.

*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to publish annually, in the Grand Lodge transactions, the names of all Master Masons who have died during the preceding year.

Transactions, 1879, p. 76.



## PUBLICATION OF RESULT OF TRIAL.

It is improper to publish the expulsion of a Brother in the village or city papers.

G. M. Striker (14), 1880, p. 30.

## PUBLIC GRAND HONORS. (SEE GRAND HONORS)

## QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Regulations, Art. 13, p. 43.

1. A belief in Deity is a fundamental principle of Masonry. No atheist can be made a Mason. If, after a Brother is made a Mason, he becomes an atheist, he has already ceased to be a Mason except in name and should be expelled.

G. M. Finch (2), 1879, p. 21.

2. Masonry does not expressly define its conception of God, but by implication it invests the God, in the existence of whom it requires a belief with attributes of personality, with capabilities and faculties which are being exercised in accordance with his will. The existence of a God is the great central truth of Masonry. It is the basis of all obligation. The Brotherhood of Man depends upon the Fatherhood of God.

A candidate, therefore, who in answer to the question whether he believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, says that "nature is God," cannot be initiated. His fee should be returned to him. The investigating committee should have ascertained his belief in this respect and reported accordingly. (See Form No. 6, Blue Book, p. 89.)

G. M. McGrath (38), 1881, p. 72.

3. *Question.* Does Masonry require a candidate to avow a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures?

*Answer.* No. Symbolic Masonry acknowledges God, and demands of its votaries a declaration of belief in the existence of God—Jehovah—a Supreme Being. This is demanded, because we seek Masonic association only with those whose moral natures and conduct are restrained, and whose Masonic obligations are made binding by such belief.

G. M. McCurdy (7), 1874, p. 40.

4. A free born negro may be made a Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction. His color does not bar him. Masonry is color blind.

G. M. Spaulding (13), 1882, p. 24.

5. This Grand Lodge does not dictate, and has not, at any time, undertaken to dictate to its constituent lodges, what shall be the color of their members, or of their Masonic material.

Resolution, 1874, p. 87.

6. The question of the propriety of the admission to membership of persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors is one to be determined by each Lodge for itself.

G. M. Clark (15), 1885, p. 27.

7. A candidate must be physically so perfect that he can readily place himself in every position required in receiving and conferring the degrees and performing all the work of a Lodge.

G. M. Moore (5), 1865, p. 32.

8. Any physical injury or imperfection which would render the conferring of any of the degrees upon a candidate as required by the work or ritual, either impossible, imperfect or incomplete, is an insuperable obstacle to further advancement, until such injury or imperfection is cured or removed, and in the case of the loss of a hand or a foot such defect is remediless.

Transactions, 1869, p. 93.

9. The candidate should be able to make all signs, take all steps and assume all positions with his natural limbs in order that he may receive and impart instruction correctly.

G. M. Striker (11), 1880, p. 29.

10. Anything that will prevent a candidate from assuming the proper positions and from giving expression to the appropriate and necessary means of recognition well known to the fraternity is a disqualification.

G. M. Allen (31), 1860, p. 24.

11. A Lodge cannot receive the petition of a person who is under twenty-one years of age, nor can the Grand Master grant a dispensation enabling it to do so.

G. M. Moore (6), 1865, p. 32.

12. The loss of three fingers to the second joint of the right hand, does not disqualify.

G. M. Clark (13), 1885, p. 26.

13. A candidate who is subject to epileptic fits is disqualified.

G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.

14. One who cannot read and write is disqualified.

G. M. McCurdy (4), 1874, p. 33.

15. One who has no right ear, no sense of hearing on the right side, and never had, is disqualified.

G. M. Moore (13), 1865, p. 35.

16. A hare-lip which prevents a party from being understood except by those well acquainted with him, is a disqualification.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1867, p. 21.

17. The loss of one eye, the other being good, disqualifies.

G. M. Champlin (1), 1872, p. 21.

Transactions (11), 1876, pp. 25, 51.

G. M. Striker (9), 1880, p. 29.

G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.

18. A candidate having but one eye was elected and received the first degree. The question being raised in the Lodge, the Grand Master's (Dürand's) decision was obtained, and acting thereunder, the Lodge conferred the E. A. degree. The Grand Lodge declined to approve the decision of Grand Master Durand and the Lodge declined to proceed with the work. Afterwards (in 1880) the Lodge petitions the Grand Lodge for leave to complete the work. Leave was granted. "We can afford to be less rigid with reference to physical qualifications in such cases if we are more particular upon the subject of the moral condition of applicants."

G. M. McGrath, 1881, pp. 53, 113.

19. A cataract in one eye disqualifies a candidate.

G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.

20. The loss of three fingers and part of the fourth of the right hand disqualifies.

G. M. Champlin (1), 1872, p. 21.

21. The loss of the third and fourth fingers of the right hand is a disqualification.  
G. M. Striker (8), 1880, p. 29.
22. The loss of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand disqualifies.  
G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.
23. A F. C., who receives an injury necessitating the amputation of his left leg below the knee, is not eligible to the M. M. degree.  
Transactions, 1869, p. 93.
24. A candidate who loses an arm after his election cannot be initiated.  
G. M. Moore (16), 1885, p. 36.
25. One whose left arm is stiff at the elbow is disqualified.  
G. M. Champlin (1), 1872, p. 21.
26. The loss of an arm disqualifies.  
G. M. Webber (3), 1875, p. 19.
27. One whose left arm is so crippled that he cannot raise his hand higher than his breast or shoulder is disqualified.  
G. M. Spaulding (8), 1882, p. 24.
28. Immobility of the knee joint disqualifies.  
G. M. Allen (31), 1860, p. 24.  
G. M. Champlin (1), 1872, p. 21.  
Transactions, 1873, pp. 37, 70.
29. A candidate badly crippled in the ankle so that he has to use a crutch is disqualified.  
G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.
30. The loss of a foot disqualifies a candidate.  
G. M. Allen (31), 1860, p. 24.
31. One who has a cork leg below the knee is disqualified.  
G. M. Striker (10), 1880, p. 29.
32. One who is lame from hip disease is disqualified.  
G. M. Spaulding (8), 1882, p. 24.
33. A candidate, one of whose legs is a trifle shorter than the other, is disqualified.  
G. M. Spaulding (8), 1882, p. 24.  
G. M. Bellows, 1884, p. 31.
34. A Grand Master has no power to dispense with any of the "qualifications of a candidate" prescribed by the Regulations.  
G. M. Maynard (23), 1877, p. 22.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS. (SEE ELECTION, ETC.)

#### QUORUM.

1. A Lodge cannot be legally opened or proceed to work or business unless there be present the Master or one of the Wardens and seven other members, and the records must affirmatively show by naming the eight, at least, that a quorum was present.

Regulations, Art. 1, Sec. 1, p. 35.  
G. M. Champlin (7), 1872, p. 22.  
G. M. McGrath, 1881, p. 83.

2. A quorum must be present during the progress of a Masonic trial, otherwise the proceedings are void.

G. M. McGrath (45), 1881, p. 75.

3. In the absence of a quorum, on the evening when the accused is cited to appear, the Master should announce to those present that the matter of the charges will be taken up at the next Regular, and the Secretary should notify the accused, under seal, of that fact.

G. M. McGrath (14), 1881, p. 61.

4. Honorary members do not assist in making a quorum.

G. M. Allen (53), 1860, p. 28.

#### REAL ESTATE. (SEE ALSO PROPERTY.)

1. A Lodge has no legal corporate existence, and therefore cannot be seized of real estate.

Grand Lodge is, by legislative enactment, a body corporate and politic, and perpetual in its existence as such: it can become seized of real estate legally, and can legally grant and convey the same.

A Lodge desiring to purchase real estate may take a deed from the grantor to Grand Lodge, in trust for the use and benefit of the Lodge (which Grand Lodge recognizes as a legitimate body, although not recognized by law as a legal body), and for no other purpose, except that of conveyance on request of the Lodge. This vests title in Grand Lodge for certain purposes, and divests the grantor of all estate in the realty.

Should the Lodge desire to sell or exchange, let the Lodge send a deed to the Grand Master, the legal executive head of Grand Lodge, at any time, and his execution of it would convey the real estate to the grantee named in the deed.

G. M. Coffinbury, 1869, pp. 11, 12.

2. Lodges cannot assess their members for the purchase of real estate.

Cudworth's Appeal, 1869, pp. 78, 94.

3. The Grand Lodge has, under certain circumstances, a reversionary interest in all the estate, real and personal, held and owned by its constituent Lodges.

Transactions, 1875, p. 67.

Transactions, 1885, pp. 58, 76.

4. Tenure of. See Transactions, 1870, p. 26.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

1. A ballot having been declared cannot be reconsidered.

G. M. Metcalf (1, 2), 1871, p. 15.

2. When a Lodge is convinced that it has unjustly inflicted Masonic punishment on a Brother, it should not wait for him to petition for reparation of the injustice done him, but it should voluntarily and promptly take the necessary steps to rectify its own wrong. A motion to rescind the action of the Lodge, and restore the Brother, should be made in writing by a member of the Lodge, and at a Regular, which motion should lie over till the next or some succeeding Regular. To restore on such

motion one suspended or expelled, the vote should be the same and taken in the same manner as is required when the proceeding is begun on a petition for restoration.

G. M. Dunham (12), 1878, pp. 27, 68.

3. There are certain votes in a Lodge, as in other bodies, that admit of reconsideration. Various cases might be supposed in which such action would not only be proper but necessary.

G. M. Bellows (17), 1884, p. 41.

## RECORDS.

1. The certificate of the Master or Secretary in the absence of entry upon the approved records of the Lodge is not sufficient evidence of the transactions of a Lodge. A Lodge is bound by the records which it has duly approved, and no farther. It has power to amend its records upon sufficient evidence, but neither the Grand Lodge nor sister Lodges are warranted in receiving as evidence to control their action statements or allegations from any source presuming the inaccuracy of said records. Otherwise, if the Lodge is on trial for falsifying its records.

G. M. Allen (23), 1860, p. 21.

Barker's Appeal, 1875, p. 52.

2 The entry in the blotter by the Secretary of the Lodge of the rejection of a candidate in 1873 is not conclusive evidence of such action, especially when the approved records are silent upon the subject and do not show that a petition was received and considered by the Lodge or any committee thereof.

G. M. Spaulding (9), 1882, p. 24.

3. Though a Lodge may do an illegal act of which its books contain a full record, and should subsequently discover the illegality of its proceedings, it has no right to *erase* from its records the record of its illegal proceeding; but it may pass a resolution, at a subsequent Regular, declaring the act done at a former meeting illegal and void, and the Secretary should, under the direction of the Master, make marginal notes or marks which, while they do not destroy in any degree the record, will designate and call attention to the record of the illegal act and its subsequent correction.

Transactions, 1878, p. 93.

4. The proceedings of a trial, conviction and sentence for N. P. D. cannot be expunged from the records upon payment of arrears.

G. M. Bellows (28), 1884, p. 62.

5. Upon a Masonic trial the records of the Lodge should show that charges were preferred; that a copy was served on the accused; that the accused was summoned to appear, and that the other steps required were taken and that ballots were had upon the questions of guilt and the penalty, the number of ballots cast at each balloting and the number cast upon each side of each question.

Lee's Appeal, 1868, p. 46.

Bell's Appeal, 1878, p. 78.

6. When the accused does not appear the records should show proper service of summons.

Rice's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

7. An objection to advancement should go upon the records. (See Advancement.)

## REFRESHMENT.

1. No Lodge work can be done while a Lodge is at refreshment.  
G. M. McGrath (6), 1881, pp. 57, 83.
2. It is not proper to call to refreshment for the purpose of electing Lodge officers.  
G. M. McGrath (6), 1881, p. 57.
3. A Masonic funeral procession moves as an open Lodge, and the ceremony is conducted as in a Lodge at work.  
G. M. Dunham (17), 1878, p. 28.

## REGALIA. (SEE CLOTHING.)

## REINSTATEMENT OR RESTORATION.

1. A member suspended by a Lodge cannot be restored by the Grand Lodge against the wishes of the Lodge.  
Boyer's Appeal, 1878, p. 77.
2. An expelled member cannot be reinstated after his death.  
G. M. McGrath (22), 1881, p. 64.
3. The petition of a suspended Brother for restoration may be received without recommendation, but it is better to be recommended.  
G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.
4. Payment of dues, by a Brother suspended for non-payment of dues, does not of itself restore him to standing in the Lodge.  
Transactions, 1860, pp. 97, 98.  
Transactions, 1877, p. 59.  
Transactions, 1878, p. 92.  
Transactions, 1879, p. 88.  
G. M. Spaulding (17), 1882, p. 25.  
G. M. Bellows (28), 1884, p. 42.
5. A Brother suspended for non-payment of dues and desiring restoration must petition therefor; pay his dues; the petition must lie over for one month; a ball ballot must then be had, and his application must receive a two-thirds vote.  
Transactions, 1860, pp. 97, 98.  
Transactions, 1878, p. 92.  
G. M. McGrath (3), 1881, p. 56.  
G. M. Spaulding (17), 1882, p. 25.  
G. M. Bellows (28), 1884, p. 42.  
Transactions, 1885, p. 87.  
G. M. Farnum (18), 1886, p. 25.
6. In case of suspension for non-payment of dues, a Lodge may require, as a condition of restoration, the payment, not only of the amount due at the time of suspension, but also a sum equal to the amount of dues during the term of suspension.  
G. M. Dunham (2), 1878, p. 24.  
Transactions, 1879, p. 88.  
G. M. Clark (1), 1885, p. 22.  
G. M. Farnum (19), 1886, p. 25.

7. In case of suspension for any other offense except non-payment of dues, a Lodge cannot require, as a condition of restoration, the payment of dues for the term of suspension.

G. M. Bellows (21), 1884, p. 41.

G. M. Clark (1), 1885, p. 22.

8. A Brother improperly suspended for N. P. D. after trial and conviction may be restored without petition from him. It may be done on motion, which should be made in writing at a regular meeting and lie over one month, when it may be passed by a two-third-ball ballot.

G. M. Spaulding (10), 1882, p. 24.

9. A Lodge has an undoubted right to refuse to reinstate a Brother suspended for non-payment of dues.

G. M. Maynard (11), 1877, p. 19.

Transactions, 1879, p. 88.

G. M. McGrath (31), 1881, p. 68.

10. A Lodge upon refusal to reinstate a Brother suspended for non-payment of dues, has an undoubted right to retain out of any moneys paid in by him the amount which was due at the time of his suspension.

G. M. Maynard (11), 1877, p. 19.

Transactions, 1879, p. 88.

G. M. McGrath (31), 1881, p. 68.

11. Upon the refusal of a Lodge to restore a Brother suspended for N. P. D., it must return any moneys paid in as dues for the term of suspension.

Transactions, 1879, p. 88.

12. When upon appeal from the decision of a Lodge acquitting a Brother the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of the Lodge and expelled the Brother, the Grand Lodge has the right upon application to restore the Brother, and such action of Grand Lodge restores the Brother to membership in his Lodge.

G. M. Maynard, 1877, pp. 15, 56.

13. When a Lodge suspends or expels, Grand Lodge cannot restore, upon a petition for restoration, without the consent of that Lodge.

In re Boyer, 1878, p. 77.

14. *Resolved*, That whenever members of Subordinate Lodges are suspended for non-payment of dues, and notice thereof given to other Lodges, that such Subordinate Lodge be directed to notify the said Lodges of all cases of restoration.

Transactions, 1878, p. 62.

15. A petition for reinstatement should be referred to a committee, the same as for membership, and if it be reinstatement from expulsion, must receive a unanimous vote, but if for reinstatement from suspension, a two-thirds vote only. It should not be laid on the table.

G. M. Farnum (6), 1886, p. 23.

RE-INITIATION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

REJECTED MATERIAL. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

REJECTION. (SEE BALLOT.)

RELEASE OF JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

RELIGION—RELATION OF MASONRY TO.

G. M. Webber, 1875, p. 39.

REMISSION OF DUES. (SEE DUES.)

REMISSION OF FEES. (SEE FEES.)

REMISSION OF GRAND LODGE DUES. (SEE DUES.)

REMOVAL OF LODGE.

The month's notice of the removal of a Lodge must be given to its members, as well as to contiguous Lodges.

G. M. Bellows (27), 1884, p. 42.

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION. (SEE PETITION.)

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION FOR ADVANCEMENT. (SEE ADVANCEMENT.)

RENUNCIATION OF MASONRY. (SEE MEMBERSHIP.)

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. (SEE COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION.)

REPRIMAND.

Reprimand is the lowest penalty inflicted upon Masons who have been found guilty of a Masonic offense. It must be pronounced by the Master in open Lodge.

Approved Definition.

G. M. McGrath (40), 1881, p. 73.

RESIDENCE. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS. (SEE MEMBERSHIP.)

RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS. (SEE ELECTION AND INSTALLATION.)

RESTORATION. (SEE REINSTATEMENT.)

RETURNS.

1. The names and position of all members of constituent Lodges should appear in the annual returns.

G. M. Striker (19), 1880, p. 31.



2. In case of a Brother restored to membership, in making out the returns to the Grand Lodge, the date of the restoration should be given as the date of membership.

G. M. Finch (7), 1879, p. 22.

#### RETURN TO APPEAL. (SEE APPEAL.)

#### REVENUES OF CHARTERED LODGES.

G. M. Durand, 1876, p. 28.

#### RULINGS.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Master shall not be required to give his rulings upon Masonic law, unless asked to do so by a Master of a Lodge or by resolution of a Lodge under its seal.

Transactions, 1881, p. 128.

#### SENTENCE. (SEE PENALTY.)

#### SERVICE. (SEE SUMMONS.)

#### SOCIAL RELATIONS IN MASONRY.

G. M. McCurdy, 1874, p. 53.

G. M. Durand, 1876, p. 30.

#### SOJOURNER.

By the term Sojourner is intended a Brother who is duly affiliated under some other jurisdiction, but is temporarily within our own.

G. M. Allen (9), 1860, p. 19.

#### STANDARD LECTURERS OR WORK.

*Resolved*, That all Lodges within this jurisdiction are enjoined and prohibited from encouraging, promoting or permitting the delivery or teaching of any Masonic lectures or work which are not sanctioned or authorized by this Grand Lodge in accordance with its Constitution; and all Brothers within this jurisdiction are prohibited from delivering or teaching such lectures to Lodges in this State.

Standing Resolution.

#### STAY OF PROCEEDINGS. (SEE APPEAL.)

#### SUMMONS.

1. A summons is a call of authority; a citation to appear and answer to the charges therein set forth. Or it is an imperative injunction to appear at a meeting

of the Lodge with which the Brother receiving it is affiliated; or to attend on the Grand Master, the District Deputy Grand Master, or any committee or other body authorized by the Grand Lodge to issue it. The obligation to obey it is special and obligatory on every Brother receiving it. The penalty for not obeying is expulsion, unless the party offending be able to urge a pressing and positive necessity as his excuse.

Approved Definition.

2. A Mason who has been suspended is still bound to obey the lawful summons of his Lodge.

G. M. Spaulding (11), 1882, p. 24.

3. When the accused is not within the jurisdiction of the Lodge where the charges are preferred, but his whereabouts are known, and personal service can be regularly obtained ten days before the return day, such service is sufficient. Personal service is in all cases preferable to any other, and should be obtained when possible by use of reasonable diligence.

G. M. Dunham (11), 1878, p. 27.

4. The service of summons upon a Brother who resides within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, by mail, is insufficient. He may, however, accept service in writing.

G. M. Durand (4), 1876, p. 23.

5. The accused was summoned to appear at a special communication, but did not appear, and the Lodge proceeded to trial, conviction and sentence. Held, That the Lodge did not obtain jurisdiction of the person, and the conviction must be set aside.

Baker's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

6. If, however, the accused appear and go to trial without objecting to the form or manner of service, the objection is considered as waived, and he cannot afterwards avail himself of the objection upon appeal.

Parker's Appeal, 1862, p. 57.

G. M. Durand (4), 1876, p. 23.

Baker's Appeal, 1879, p. 60.

7. The Lodge seal is not necessary to a copy of a summons. The copy is supposed to be made by the officer who serves the process, one who, not having the custody of the seal, could not attach it.

G. M. Coffinbury (2), 1867, p. 21.

8. In case the residence of a Brother is not known the summons should be mailed to his last known place of residence, and whether returned or not, the service is good.

G. M. Farnum (25), 1886, p. 26.

9. When accused does not appear, record should show proper service of summons.

Transactions, 1879, p. 60.

#### SUSPENSION AND SUSPENDED MEMBERS.

1. A Master Mason under sentence of suspension may be put upon trial, without restoration, for any offense other than that for which he was suspended.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.

G. M. McCurdy (20), 1874, p. 47.

G. M. McGrath (31), 1881, p. 69.

G. M. Spaulding (11), 1882, p. 24.

2. A suspended Mason is bound to obey a lawful summons of his Lodge.

G. M. Spaulding (12), 1882, p. 24.

3. A suspended member cannot be admitted into the Lodge, therefore when summoned he must appear by agent or attorney, and such agent or attorney must be a Master Mason.

G. M. Coffinbury (3), 1868, p. 15.

4. The effect of suspension for N. P. D. differs in no respect from suspension for any other U. M. C.

Transactions, 1878, pp. 69, 70.

5. In order to establish the suspension of a Brother by a Lodge in a sister jurisdiction a letter from the Master of that Lodge and one from the Secretary, under seal, stating the fact, are insufficient. The entire record of the trial under seal of the Lodge would be sufficient if coming from a Lodge in this jurisdiction, but when coming from a sister Grand Lodge it must be verified by the seal of that body.

Tinker's Appeal, 1878, p. 75.

6. A Brother cannot be suspended by virtue of a by-law nor without charges, specifications, notice and trial.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 97, 98.

7. Suspension excludes a Brother from all Masonic privileges, and prohibits all Masonic intercourse with him during the time of his suspension.

Approved Definition.

Transactions, 1878, p. 69.

#### TEMPERANCE.

1. No general legislation is needed to maintain a proper respect for and observance of the Masonic virtue of temperance. The observance of and practice of this virtue is inculcated in a most impressive manner on our first admission into a Lodge of Masons. It is there enjoined upon us as the constant practice of every Mason. It stands at the head of the four cardinal virtues as the faithful guardian of the secrets of the order. To violate this virtue subjects the offender to the contempt and detestation of all good Masons, and to the infliction of Masonic penalties. The law as it exists is clear and the penalties adequate. No additional legislation can add to the heinousness of the offense of intemperance, and no additional penalties known to Masonic law can be imposed.

Special legislation is not needed upon the subject, either to enjoin temperance or to inculcate brotherly love. For if the initiate will not respect the cardinal virtues, nor the Brethren fulfill their obligations, without special injunction so to do, both will be alike unavailing. There is no life in the letter of the law, but in the spirit.

Transactions, 1878, p. 52.

2. The ancient laws and landmarks of Free Masonry, ritual charges and obligations of the first degree and of every degree in Masonry, constitute for this Grand Lodge, for every constituent Lodge, and for all Masons, an ample and sufficient rule, guide and remedy in this whole field of temperance and intemperance, of vice and of virtue, of morality and of immorality, wherever the human family may extend or civilization prevail.

G. M. Clark (15), 1885, p. 27.

TENURE OF REAL ESTATE. (SEE REAL ESTATE.)

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

TESTIMONY. (SEE PROOFS.)

## TITLE TO REAL ESTATE. (SEE REAL ESTATE.)

## TREASURER.

1. A Treasurer cannot apply money in his hands to the payment of a debt due him.  
Ritter's Appeal, 1867, p. 82.
2. A Treasurer's private account against the Lodge must take the same course as any other account.

G. M. Allen (15), 1860, p. 20.

## TRESPASS UPON JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION.)

## TRIAL.

A Brother cannot be suspended or expelled nor can any Masonic penalty be inflicted without charges, trial and conviction.

Transactions, 1860, pp. 97, 98.

Sutton's Appeal, 1861, p. 57.

Streeter's Appeal, 1875, p. 56.

## TRUSTS. (SEE REAL ESTATE; PROPERTY; LEASE; MORTGAGE.)

## TLER.

A Tiler is not justified in refusing to announce that a Brother desires admission when in his judgment the Brother applying is laboring under undue excitement as from delirium of disease or intoxication, or excessive anger, such as might be liable to disturb the Lodge. He should report the matter to the Master, who is the sole judge in such cases.

Transactions (43), 1860, pp. 19, 97.

## VACANCIES IN OFFICE. (SEE ELECTION AND INSTALLATION.)

## VISITING BRETHREN.

1. A Master Mason in good standing possesses the right of visiting any Masonic Lodge wherever he may go, provided the Lodge to which he applies will receive him. In general terms, the right of a M. M. in good standing to visit a Lodge is subordinate to the paramount right of a Lodge to refuse him admission.

A Master Mason possesses the unqualified right of objecting to the presence of a visiting Brother. The right of a member of any particular Lodge, while in his Lodge is greater than the right of one who is a visitor and not a member, and when it becomes necessary to discriminate between the two the superior right must prevail.

The objecting Brother is accountable only to his judgment and conscience, and he is under no obligation to give reasons for his objection. Every M. M. has one prerogative which cannot be questioned or denied; it is the prerogative of standing on the floor of his own Lodge and saying—I object. To the initiation, to the advancement, to the membership, or the visit, I object.

The objector is under no obligation to prefer charges against the visitor. The mode of expressing an objection cannot effect the right to make it. The objecting member must be left to the exercise of his discretion in every case. Applicants for visit, or for membership, may both be refused without explanation—one verbally and the other by ballot—without damage to their Masonic standing, consequently no harm is done by the enforcement of such a rule. On the contrary, if objection without charges cannot be sustained, infinite mischief may be done; because in many such cases, to require charges and proof, would be to demand of the objecting member, what a true man and Mason will never yield—a surrender of Masonic, professional or family confidences and secrets. To ask him to do this, in order to protect his rights in his own Lodge, would be an insult, to demand it, an outrage.

G. M. Metcalf, 1871, pp. 16, 17.

2. The right to object to the admission of a visitor appertains to a Brother only while he is actually within the Lodge. He cannot make and file an objection and thus prevent a visiting Brother's admission in the absence of the objector.

G. M. Maynard (10), 1877, p. 19.

3. Visiting Brethren may, by permission of the Master, take part in the work, but they cannot be allowed to vote.

G. M. Allen (43), 1860, p. 26.

4. The use of a dimit by a visitor, after it has been cancelled by membership in another Lodge, is evidence of fraud, and he should not be admitted.

G. M. Finch (8), 1879, p. 23.

5. Honorary membership confers the right of visitation.

G. M. Allen (53), 1860, p. 28.

6. The Regulations provide that no voluntary non-affiliate, residing within the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge, shall have the privilege of visiting the same more than three times. Neither the W. M. nor the Lodge may admit those excluded by this provision. The rule must be rigorously enforced, otherwise, in effect, a premium for non-affiliation is offered.

G. M. Allen (9), 1860, p. 19.

7. A Master can admit or reject visiting Brethren at his own discretion, without the order or assent of his Lodge.

G. M. Fenton (7), 1859, p. 8.

NOTE.—But a Master has no right to admit one to whose admission a member objects.

8. A member cannot be denied the right to sit in his own Lodge so long as he is in good standing and in order.

G. M. Farnum (22), 1886, p. 26.

9. *Resolved*, That no Brother from Quebec is entitled to the Masonic right of visitation in this Grand Jurisdiction who does not hail from a Lodge holding in authority under the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Transactions, 1879, p. 77.

#### WAIVER OF JURISDICTION. (SEE JURISDICTION, PERSONAL.)

#### WANT OF PROSECUTION.

When a Brother has preferred charges against a M. M. for an offense, the gist of which is a personal injury to himself, he has a right under our Penal Code, before the testimony has been submitted to the Lodge, to withdraw the charges and decline to proceed farther. In such case the Master should dismiss the charges for

want of jurisdiction, under Sec. 17 of the Penal Code. If the offense charged is one which, under the civil law can only be prosecuted by the parties directly interested, no other party has the right to interfere.

Transactions, 1881, p. 144.

#### WARDENS.

1. The Warden cannot call a meeting of his Lodge except in the absence of the Master from the jurisdiction.

Regulations, Art. 8, Sec. 2, p. 40.

G. M. Coffinbury (1), 1867, p. 21.

2. In the absence of the Master the S. W. succeeds for the time being to all the powers and duties of the Master, and although he is not a Past Master, he may confer degrees or do any other thing which the Master could do if present.

G. M. Clark (10), 1885, p. 25.

3. When the S. W. presides, the records should show that fact.

G. M. Clark (10), 1885, p. 25.

4. In the absence of the W. M., the record of a meeting should read: "In the absence of the W. M., the S. W. (or J. W., as the case may be), opened the Lodge, etc." The S. W. is not "W. M. pro tem." He is the S. W., and needs no other or different title.

The words "pro tem." are only used when a private member is called to discharge the duties of an office.

G. M. Maynard (17), 1877, p. 20.

5. A Warden of a Lodge U. D. is eligible to the office of Master when the Lodge receives its Charter.

G. M. Allen (1), 1860, p. 17.

#### WATCHERS.

Neither the Master or the Lodge has the right to require its members to render service as nurses or watchers of a sick Brother. Services of this character ought to be voluntary, and every Mason is bound by his obligation to render them (when needed), and he (not the Master nor the Lodge) is to be the 'judge of his duty under that obligation. The common practice is to request Brethren to volunteer for such services, and from them the Master may make a detail. This is Masonic, convenient and commendable.

G. M. Chamberlain, 1873, p. 34.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION.

After the withdrawal of an objection to initiation, the candidate should be required to file a new petition.

G. M. McCurdy (12), 1874, p. 45.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF PETITION. (SEE APPLICATION.)

#### WITNESS.

The fact that a member is a witness does not disqualify him from participation in the determination of a trial.

Maynard's Appeal, 1879, p. 59.

#### WORK OR LECTURES. (SEE STANDARD LECTURES OR WORK.)

# INDEX.

NOTE.—This index contains no reference to the DIGEST, as that is in itself an index.

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